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ABSTRACT

This report, submitted to the President and Congress in accordance with the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act (PL 91-345), describes the activities of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for the 12-month period from October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. The report contains: an outline of the background and responsibilities of the Commission; a detailed account of the first White House Conference on Library and Information Services (held in Washington, D.C., November 15-19, 1979), including descriptions of the thematic structure of the conference work sessions, the conference resolutions process, Congressional hearings held during the conference, and the message delivered by the President to the conference; a summary of new initiatives undertaken by the Commission during 1979-80; a summary of the ongoing activities of the Commission; a report on the Commission's program of maintaining contact with governmental, professional, public and private organizations, agencies, and associations; and the Commission's plans for future activities. Also included are a list of the members of the Commission and 12 appendices, which include a copy of Public Law 91-345, a summary of the Commission's goals, a list of the Commission's publications, a fiscal statement, and a list of resolutions passed at the White House Conference. (JL)

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National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

Annual Report to the President and Congress

1979-1980

ED212285

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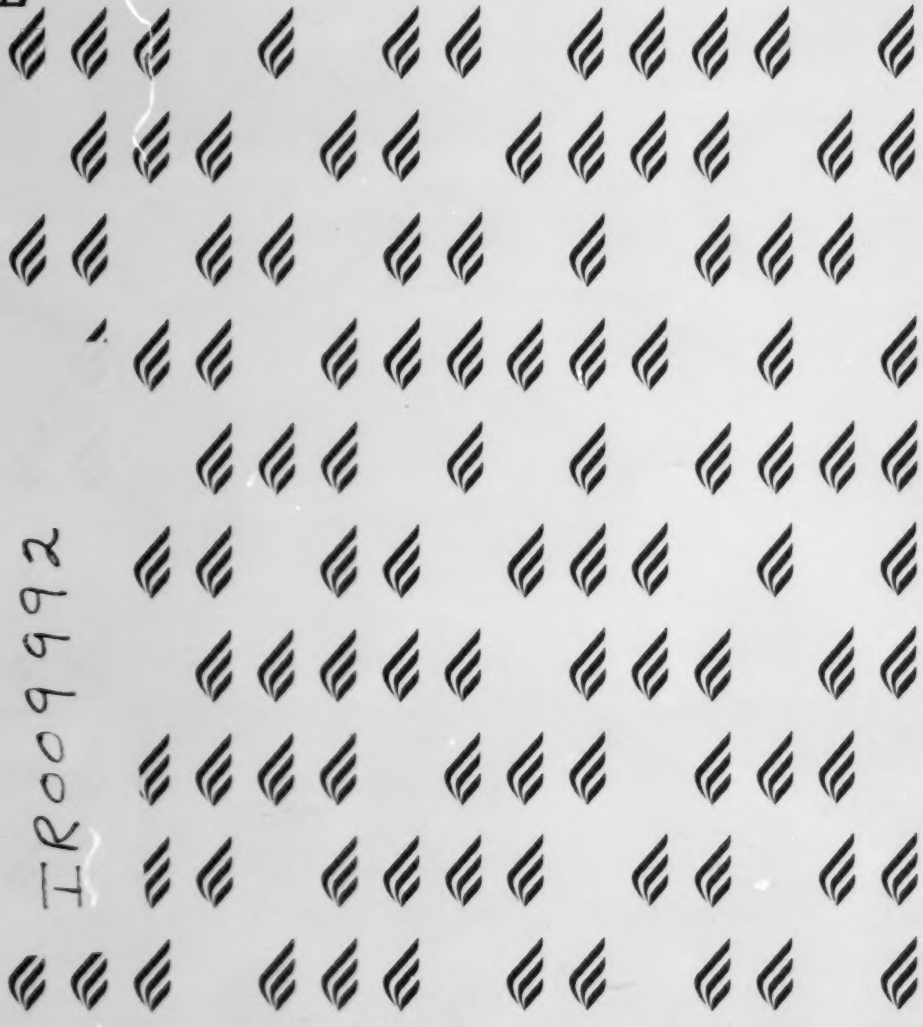

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National Commission
on Libraries and Information Science

April 30, 1981

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20050

Dear Mr. President,

I have the honor of transmitting to you the ninth Annual Report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS). The report is submitted to you in accordance with the provisions of Section 5(a)7 of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act (Public Law 91-345, as amended by Public Law 93-29, Section 802) and covers the twelve-month period from October 1, 1979, through September 30, 1980.

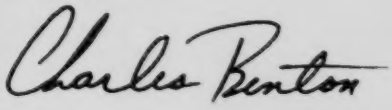
This has been a very busy year for the Commission. Our major activities included the final preparations for the first White House Conference on Library and Information Services; the Conference itself, held November 15-19, 1979; the completion and submittal of the Report of the Conference; initial implementation activities; the transmittal of the Conference Report by the President to the Congress; and the convening of the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Implementation of the White House Conference Resolutions, now an independent activity called the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Taskforce (WHCLIST).

While the first White House Conference and initial implementation activities occupied much of the Commission's attention during the year, there were, also, a number of other important activities. The Task Force on Public/Private Sector Relations continued its activities, with considerable success, and the final report, which is expected late in Fiscal Year 1981, promises to make a very significant contribution to the delineation of government information policy. Cooperation with the Library of Congress (LC) continued, with support of network planning activities and of a cooperative project with LC and the Federal Library Committee. This project is designed to improve the coordination of Federal libraries around the country to meet both national and local needs. Our many and varied other activities are also detailed in the body of the Annual Report.

This was also the year when the Commission held a special meeting away from the press of day-to-day business, to consider its evolving role in the rapidly changing environment of library and information services. Also, this year, our Executive Director for the last six years resigned and, after an intensive nationwide search, a successor, Dr. Toni Carbo Bearman, was selected in early September. She will report for duty early in Fiscal Year 1981.

On behalf of all the Commissioners, I should like to thank you for your supportive statements about NCLIS and library and information services during the campaign. We look forward to your continuing support in the future.

Sincerely,



Charles Benton
Chairman

Enclosure

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Members of the Commission

The Commission is composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen Members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Charles Benton (Chairman), (1) *Chairman*, Public Media, Inc, Wilmette, Illinois (1985)

Bessie Boehm Moore (Vice Chairman), (2) *Former Executive Director*, State Council on Economic Education, Little Rock, Arkansas, and former member, National Advisory Commission on Libraries (1966-1968) (1983)

Helmut Alpers, *Vice President*, General Bookbinding Company, Chesterland, Ohio (1984)

Gordon M. Ambach, *President*, University of the State of New York, Albany, New York (1985)

Daniel J. Boorstin, (3) *The Librarian of Congress*, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Robert W. Burns, Jr., *Assistant Director of Libraries for Research Services*, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado (1981)

Carlos A. Cuadra, *President*, Cuadra Associates, Inc., Santa Monica, California (1984)

Joan H. Gross, *Public Affairs Officer*, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development/Region II, New York, New York (1982)

Paulette H. Holahan, *Deputy Judicial Administrator for Public Information*, New Orleans, Louisiana (1985)

Clara Stanton Jones, *Former Director*, Detroit Public Library and Former President, American Library Association, Oakland, California (1982)

Francis Keppel, *Director*, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, Cambridge, Massachusetts (1983)

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(1) Designated by the President
(2) Elected by the Commissioners
(3) William J. Welsh, Deputy Librarian, serves for Dr. Boorstin

Frances H. Naftalin, *President*, Minneapolis Public Library Board, Minneapolis, Minnesota (1982)

Philip A. Sprague, *Associate Administrator for Management Assistance*, Small Business Administration, Washington, D.C. (1983)

Horace E. Tate, *Executive Director*, Georgia Association of Educators, and State Senator, Atlanta, Georgia (1981)

Margaret S. Warden, *Member*, Montana State Advisory Council for Libraries, and former State Senator, State of Montana, Great Falls, Montana (1984)

Frederick Burkhardt, *Chairman Emeritus, (1970-1979), and former Vice Chairman*, National Advisory Commission on Libraries (1966-1968) Bennington, Vermont

Commission Committees

Executive Committee
Charles Benton, *(Chairman)*
Carlos A. Cuadra
Bessie B. Moore
Philip A. Sprague
William J. Welsh

Finances/Funding Raising Committee
Philip A. Sprague, *(Chairman)*
Bessie B. Moore
Frances H. Naftalin
Douglas S. Price, Staff Liaison

Legislative/Public Awareness Committee
Margaret S. Warden, *(Chairman)*
Gordon M. Ambach
Joan H. Gross
Paulette H. Holahan
Clara S. Jones
Horace E. Tate
Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, Staff Liaison

Personnel Committee
Bessie B. Moore, *(Chairman)*
Carlos A. Cuadra
Philip A. Sprague
Margaret S. Warden
William J. Welsh
Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, Staff Liaison

Planning/Futures Committee
Carlos A. Cuadra, *(Chairman)*
Helmut Alpers
Robert W. Burns, Jr.
Francis Keppel
William J. Welsh

N.B. Charles Bentonm Commission Chairman, and the Executive Director are ex-officio members of all committees.

Commission Staff

Andrew A. Aines
Acting Executive Director
(July 1980-November 15, 1980)
and former NCLIS Commissioner
(1971-1976)

Alphonse F. Trezza
Executive Director
(1974-1980)

Douglas S. Price
Deputy Director
(1975-)

Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar
Associate Director
(1971-)

Dorothy S. Burgess
Secretary
(1976-)

Martha D. Quigley
Secretary
(1974-)

Gerald J. Sophar
Administrator for Federal/Local Community Information Programs
(1980-)

Carl C. Thompson
Administrative Assistant
(1974-)

Ruth Liepmann Tighe
Research Associate
(1976-)

Barbara Lee Whiteleather
Executive Secretary
(1972-)

Ruby O. Woods Robinson
Research Associate
(1979-)

Executive Summary

This ninth Annual Report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) covers the twelve-month period from October 1, 1979, through September 30, 1980.

Most of the activities of the Commission during this period arose from, or were related to, the first White House Conference on Library and Information Services, the planning for and conduct of which were assigned to NCLIS by Public Law 93-568. The national White House Conference, held November 15 through 19, 1979, in Washington, D.C., had been preceded by 57 pre-conferences in the states and territories and by six pre-conferences for special constituencies and topics. In terms of attendance (more than 3,600 total) the five-day Conference was the largest White House Conference ever held in one location, and the delegates produced a total of 64 resolutions – 25 by voice vote in plenary session and 39 by paper ballot (See Appendix VIII). The five theme areas of the Conference, addressed Library and Information Services for:

- Meeting Personal Needs
- Enhancing Lifelong Learning
- Improving Organizations and Professions
- Effectively Governing Society
- Increasing International Cooperation

The final report was the first White House Conference report submitted in multimedia format, including, in addition to the printed summary, a videotape overview of the Conference, audiotapes of the plenary sessions, and microfiche of the supporting documents.

Following up on the 64 resolutions passed by the White House Conference the Commission facilitated the first meeting of an Ad Hoc Committee of White House Conference delegates from each state, territory, and special constituency (including one public and one professional representative from each) to oversee and promote implementation of the resolutions.

At this meeting, the group, now called the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Taskforce (WHCLIST), developed a governance structure, elected officers and a steering committee, and developed recommendations concerning the tasks to be undertaken, the agent(s) for implementing each task, and the time frame for implementation of each. Annual meetings are planned, the next being in the fall of 1981. In the meantime, the delegates and

alternates will continue communicating via newsletters, telephone, and correspondence.

During Fiscal year 1980, the Commission established three new task forces, and a fourth task force established in 1979 continued its efforts. The ongoing Task Force on Public/Private Sector Relations has made substantial progress toward developing principles and guidelines for evaluating the proper roles for each sector in cases where there is potential for conflict. The new task forces are concerned with: Community Information and Referral Services, Library and Information Services for Cultural Minorities, and the Role of the Special Library in Nationwide Networks and Cooperative Programs. The need for these task forces was expressed in various resolutions of the White House Conference.

In addition to the task forces, the Commission undertook several new activities during the year. The long-standing cooperation with the Library of Congress and support of the Nationwide Data Base Program continued and a new project, a study of Intergovernmental Library Cooperation, was initiated. A new task force on improving international cooperation was planned and approved but its implementation was delayed because of budget constraints. Also, during the summer of 1980, the Commission finally met undisturbed by the usual day-to-day business, to consider the evolving roles and goals of the Commission.

The Commission continued its support of American National Standards Committee Z39, which is responsible for the development of standards in the library, information and publishing fields, and also continued its extensive liaison activities with other Federal Government agencies in both the Executive and Legislative Branches, with agencies at other levels of government, with professional and trade associations, and with the public at large.

When the Commission's Executive Director since 1974 resigned, an intensive nationwide search was conducted to select a successor. In September 1980, Dr. Toni Carbo Bearman was chosen from 84 applicants by unanimous vote of the Commission. She will report for duty in November 1980.

Introduction

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is a permanent independent agency in the Executive Branch, established through Public Law 91-345, which was signed into law by the President on July 19, 1970.

Background of the Commission

The origin of the Commission can be traced directly to a previous Commission—The National Advisory Commission on Libraries—established by President Lyndon B. Johnson in September of 1966 by Executive Order Number 11301. The Advisory Commission had been charged to:

(1) Make a comprehensive study and appraisal of the role of libraries as resources for scholarly pursuits, as centers for the dissemination of knowledge, and as components of the evolving national information systems;

(2) Appraise the policies, programs, and practices of public agencies and private institutions and organizations, together with other factors, which have a bearing on the role and effective utilization of libraries;

(3) Appraise library funding, including Federal support of libraries to determine how funds available for the construction and support of libraries and library services can be more effectively and efficiently utilized; and

(4) Develop recommendations for action by government or private institutions and organizations designed to ensure an effective library system for the Nation.

The Advisory Commission was to provide "its independent analysis, evaluation, and recommendations with respect to all matters assigned" to a parent Committee composed of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology, and the Director of the National Science Foundation. The Librarian of Congress was also invited to be a member of the Committee.*

*A list of Advisory Committee and Advisory Commission Members is shown in Appendix III.

The Advisory Commission was to submit its final report and recommendations to the Committee no later than one year after its first meeting, and both the President's Committee and Advisory Commission were to terminate ninety days after the final report of the Commission was submitted to the President's Committee. The report was submitted to the Committee on July 1, 1968, and delivered to the President by the Committee on October 3, 1968.

The fundamental recommendation of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries was that it be declared national policy, to be enunciated by the President and enacted into law by the Congress, that the American people should be provided with library and informational services adequate to their needs, and that the Federal Government, in collaboration with state and local governments and private agencies, should exercise leadership assuring the provision of such services. This recommendation forms the base for its remaining recommendations. The Commission identified a series of objectives for "overcoming current inadequacies" as follows:

- Provide adequate library and informational services for formal education at all levels.
- Provide adequate library and information services for the public at large.
- Provide materials to support research in all fields at all levels.
- Provide adequate bibliographic access to the Nation's research and informational resources.
- Provide adequate physical access to required materials or their texts throughout the Nation.
- Provide adequate trained personnel for the varied and changing demands of librarianship.

It then formulated five recommendations for achieving the objectives:

1. Establishment of a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as a continuing Federal planning agency.
2. Recognition and strengthening of the role of The Library of Congress as the National Library of the United States and establishment of a Board of Advisors.
3. Establishment of a Federal Institute of Library and Information Science as a principal center for basic and applied research in all relevant areas.
4. Recognition and full acceptance of the critically important role the United States Office of Education currently plays in meeting needs for library services.

5. Strengthening state library agencies to overcome deficiencies in fulfilling their current functions.

It took but two short years to move through both houses of Congress, and to the President for signature, a bill which established the permanent Commission recommended by the Advisory Commission. It took almost another year before Commissioners were actually appointed, confirmed, and funds appropriated for the Commission. The first meeting of the Commission was held immediately thereafter (in September of 1971), and the Commission's first Executive Director, Charles H. Stevens, was hired in December, 1971.

Composition and Role of the Commission

The Commission is composed of the Librarian of Congress and 14 Members appointed for staggered five-year terms by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The law stipulates that its Chairman be designated by the President. The law also provides that five Members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists, and that the "remainder shall be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services, at least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the technological aspects of library and information services and sciences, and at least one other of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the library and information service and science needs of the elderly."

The Commission, with primary responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans for, and advising the appropriate government agencies and legislative committees on the provision of library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States, is authorized to (1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy; (2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, and the means by which these needs may be met; (3) appraise the adequacies and deficiencies of current library and information resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness of current library and information science programs; (4) develop overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for the coordination of activities of Federal, state, local, and private agencies regarding library and information sciences; (5) promote research and development activities; (6) submit to the President and the Congress a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year, and (7) make and publish such additional reports as its deems to be necessary.

Addition of Responsibility for the White House Conference

New responsibilities were assigned to the Commission toward the end of 1974 with the signing of Public Law 93-568, which charged the

Commission with planning and conducting the first White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

The idea of a White House Conference had originated twenty-two years earlier, in 1957, when it was proposed by Channing Bete, Sr., then a library trustee from Massachusetts. This time, the span from proposal to enactment took considerably longer, with additional time spent moving the idea from the point of legal enactment to fiscal viability, as the appropriation request was delayed. However, the appropriation was requested by President Gerald R. Ford in his FY 1976 supplemental budget request, but was not approved until the request was submitted a second time in the next session of Congress. The one-time appropriation of $3.5 million dollars was approved by Congress, and was signed by President Jimmy Carter in the spring of 1977. The Commission raised additional funds through a variety of mechanisms, including support from other Federal agencies who were interested in the topic. The 57 states and territories which held pre-conferences involving approximately 100,000 people also contributed or raised another $3 to $4 million dollars with support of this process. Thus, approximately $7 million dollars of public funding was invested in the assessment of library and information service user needs through the White House Conference.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services

The major event of the 1979-1980 Fiscal Year was the first White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

Conference Overview

On November 15, 1979, after more than two decades of dedicated effort on the part of librarians, trustees and concerned citizens, the first White House Conference on Library and Information Services was convened at the Washington Hilton Hotel. In the four and one-half days that followed, more than 3,600 participants, including a total of 806 delegates and alternates, discussed and debated some of the most critical issues emerging in contemporary society. It was the largest White House Conference ever held at one location, a fact which underlined the importance of the issues and the widespread interest in their resolution.

The timing of the Conference was fortunate. Advances in computer and communications technologies are fast bringing about profound changes in the way the American people get and use information. Thus, issues flowing from a consideration of the future role of library and information services in a rapidly changing "information age" society have far-reaching significance, even to having a major impact on the Gross National Product.

Activities leading up to the White House Conference and numerous pre-conference activities are described in prior NCLIS annual reports and are fully documented in the Final Report of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, *Information For The 1980's*. This report is available from the Government Printing Office. *The Final Report—A Summary* also includes all of the resolutions in their final form. This document is available from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service. The stock numbers and ordering instructions are given in Appendix XII. During this fiscal year the National Conference and several follow-up activities kept the Commission and its small staff very busy.

Thematic Structure

Based on a consensus derived from the pre-conferences, the theme of the White House Conference was "Bringing Information to People," and the Conference itself was structured around user needs. Thus,

the five major themes in which issues were clustered addressed Library and Information Services for: (1) Personal Needs, (2) Lifelong Learning, (3) Organizations and Professions, (4) Governing Society, and (5) International Cooperation and Understanding. These major themes emerged from an analysis of the more than 3,000 Resolutions and Recommendations sent to the Commission from the 57 state and territorial pre-conferences.

Prior to the Conference, individually authored discussion guides were prepared to assist delegates in examining the five theme areas. Some of the major issues included within those themes are summarized here.

I Library and Information Services to Meet Personal Needs:

- What new services should library and information providers offer to meet personal needs?
- What national policy issues must be addressed if libraries and information services are to be more effective in meeting personal needs?
- How should library and information services be expanded or redesigned to meet the needs of special constituencies?
- What legislative and funding initiatives are required to encourage better use of limited resources in our Nation's libraries?
- What measures will encourage maximum use of the Nation's information resources?

II Library and Information Services for Enhancing Lifelong Learning:

- How could the present Federal legislative program supporting library and information services (school, public, and academic) be more effectively administered?
- What are the respective roles and areas for increased cooperation between school and public libraries in meeting the needs of school-age children?
- How best can a nationwide network be implemented to support the Nation's educational goals?
- How can libraries and information services improve and enhance the lifelong learning opportunities of the Nation's citizens?
- How can libraries and information services best be used to promote literacy?
- What increases should there be in the percentage of state support of the total funding of public libraries and what are the dimensions of the Federal role?

- What special status, if any, should be accorded by the Federal Government for those academic and research libraries with collections of regional and national significance?
- How can local community, public school and academic libraries and information services that support our national educational programs adapt to the changing social and technological environment?

III Library and Information Services for Improving Organizations and the Professions:

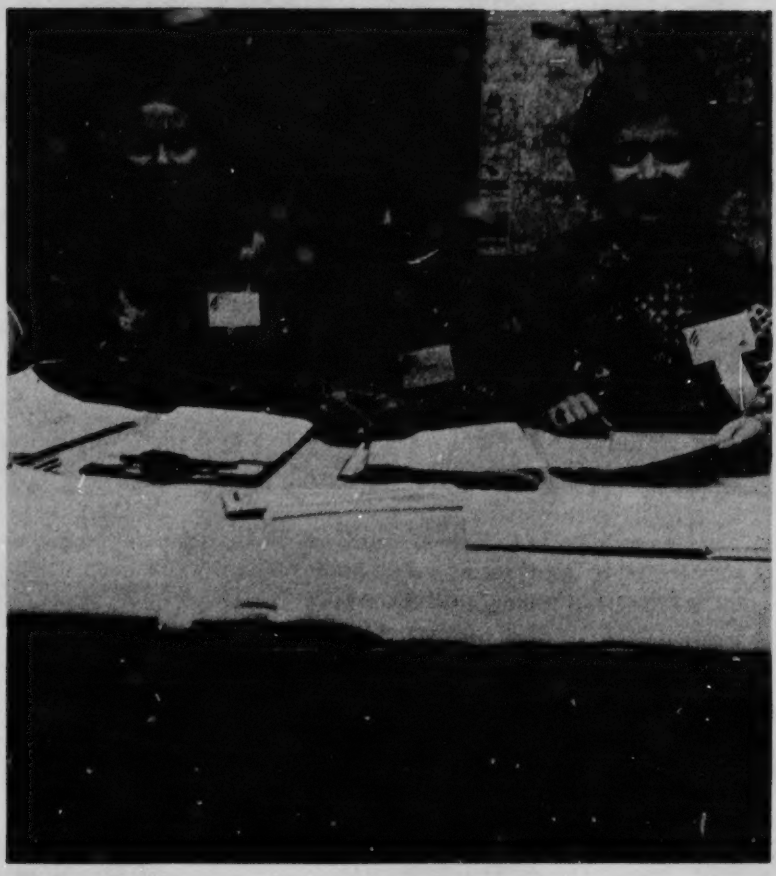
- What new roles and services should libraries and other information providers assume in serving organizations and professions?
- What kinds of information delivery services should be used to meet the needs of organizations and professions?
- How can libraries and information providers best serve the needs of special constituencies such as professional groups and non-profit organizations?
- What should be the roles of the Federal Government and the private sector in providing information services and systems that serve organizations and professions?
- To what extent should information be made available to individual and organizational users?

IV Library and Information Services for Effectively Governing Society:

- How best can we distribute information needed for governing society?
- Should government share its legislative information system developed by the Congressional Research Service?
- What new government information services can libraries offer?
- What is the appropriate balance between freedom of information and individual privacy?
- How do we ensure the preservation of information sources necessary for governing society?
- Do we need a national information policy?

V Library and Information Services for Increasing International Cooperation:

- In a pluralistic world, do Americans need more information from abroad? Do other peoples need new types of United States information? If so, how can these needs be met?



Greeting International Visitors

- How can comprehensive and well-articulated policies and procedures for sharing United States information best be developed?
- As technology advances, how can the goal of broader information flow be balanced with the rights of private corporations and nation—states to control the information they generate?
- How should the underlying international imbalance and the ability to create and disseminate information be reduced?
- How can the United States help the developing countries meet their information and communication needs?

The above description of the thematic structure and the major issues raised under that structure provided the basis for organizing

the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. However, the actual content of the Conference—and, therefore, its results—was determined primarily by the delegates themsleves in working sessions.

Work Sessions

The Conference was composed of small group working sessions, theme sessions, general sessions, formal hearings, and social events. The process was designed to provide a mechanism whereby resolutions could be worked out in small groups and considered for final action by the entire voting body, after priority-setting in theme sessions.

Delegates were assigned to one of 34 small group working sessions, according to their choice of theme area. The primary task of the small work groups was to formulate resolutions. Combinations and refinements of these initial resolutions were handled at each of the five theme sessions.

Prior to the Conference, the question of time allocation had been hotly debated by many constituent groups. The final schedule, which was adopted by delegates, allowed for nine hours of small group work sessions, six hours for theme sessions, and six hours for general voting sessions. This allowed maximum time for deliberation and voting on final recommendations and resolutions.

Rules

The rights and responsibilities of participants and the procedures of the Conference were governed by Conference Rules. In order to provide maximum participation in the development of the rules of the Conference, a first draft was published in the Federal Register on September 13, 1979. After extensive public comment, revised rules appeared in the Federal Register of October 18, 1979, with the final draft distributed to delegates when they arrived at the National Conference on November 15, 1979, when they were formally adopted.

Aspects of the Conference covered by the rules included the definition of roles of participants; rules on replacement of delegates; voting procedures (including a suggestion of a paper ballot procedure); seating of delegates and alternates; rights of alternates or others to speak in working group, theme, or general sessions; deadlines for suggestions of new business; quorums; executive sessions; and credentials of delegates. To provide for maximum control of the resolutions process, six Resolutions Committees, composed solely of delegates, was established.

Resolutions Process

Since the critical work of the Conference was the creation of resolutions, this process was very clearly outlined in the rules. The process

provided for the progression of resolutions from small work groups to theme sessions and finally to the general session for adoption. Two types of resolutions committees were involved in the process: Five Theme Resolutions Committees and a General Resolutions Committee.

Each small work group elected a committee member to serve on the Theme Resolutions Committee for that theme. These committees synthesized resolutions produced by work groups in each theme area. The General Resolutions Committee was composed of two elected delegates from each of the theme areas, who were chosen from among the members of each of the Theme Resolutions Committees. The purpose of this committee was to define recommendations, eliminate redundancy, and present the resolutions from each of the theme areas to the general voting body.

Delegates were assisted in this process at the small group working level by facilitators. Facilitators were trained at a two-and-one-half day workshop run by the A. K. Rice Institute just prior to the Conference. The role of these highly dedicated individuals can best be summarized in their own definition: "Those who have agreed to be facilitators recognize that their role is to manage the discussion, decision-making and elective processes in the small workshops and to work with the recorder in processing the resolutions work sheets. It is not part of the facilitator's function to act as a resource person or as a delegate with decision-making powers."

During the first sessions, each small work group selected its delegate representatives to its respective Theme Resolutions Committee. These representatives met on the first evening of the Conference and again after the second round of small group working sessions with the theme moderators for each of their respective themes. During the second meeting, the representatives exchanged information as to the expected products of their small group working sessions in order to note any similarities or differences. Each of the Theme Resolutions Committees operated in a unique manner as decided upon by its members.

After all of the theme sessions had been completed, the General Resolutions Committee convened and established the working procedure for the first general voting session of the Conference. The General Resolutions Committee was authorized to combine and reword similar resolutions which had come from the five theme sessions and to rework these resolutions for presentation and for voting at the final session. Seventeen such resolutions were presented by the General Resolutions Committee.

In addition to the formal resolutions process described above, the rules provided for a more informal petition process whereby additional resolutions could be introduced. A total of 32 such resolutions were submitted. The delegates voted to consider nine of the 32 resolutions that had been proposed and adopted those nine resolu-

tions. There were 49 resolutions on the paper ballot prepared by the General Resolutions Committee. Of these, only four were defeated.

There was no ranking of the resolutions. As provided for in the Conference rules, the General Resolutions Committee became the Committee of the Conference and was given the authority to approve final wording of the resolutions and consolidation of redundant resolutions. After this consolidation, there were 64 resolutions which had been passed by the delegates—25 voting in the last general session and 39 by paper ballot (See Appendix VIII). Transcripts of the general voting sessions, together with the recorder's annotated draft of the resolutions adopted, were available to the Committee of the Conference. Final wording of the resolutions was established by the Committee of the Conference at a special meeting held in Chicago on January 5, 1980.

Hearings

While delegate meetings were taking place, open hearings were conducted to provide an additional mechanism for individuals and organizations to make their viewpoints known. Three open hearings were conducted by Members of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Many organizations, interested groups, and individuals were invited to testify, and both written and oral testimony became an integral part of the final Conference Report. Thus, the hearings brought into the process views that might otherwise have been lost.

In addition, the White House Conference included a Joint Senate and House Congressional Hearing held at the Conference. This Joint Congressional Hearing was co-chaired by Senator Claiborne Pell, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and the Humanities of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, and Congressman William D. Ford, Chairman of the Subcommittee on

Joint Congressional Hearing at the White House Conference

Post Secondary Education of the House Committee on Education and Labor, the two subcommittees responsible for authorizing library and information legislation. It was intended, in Senator Pell's words, to "provide the two subcommittees with some initial recommendations that the Members could review in the very near future."

Ten Conference delegates were invited to testify on issues that had been raised in each of the five theme areas. The following Members of Congress took part in the Hearing, which was held during the Congressional recess: Representative John Brademas (Indiana); Representative George E. Brown, Jr. (California); Representative John H. Buchanan, Jr. (Alabama); Resident Commissioner Baltasar Corrada (Puerto Rico); Representative William D. Ford (Michigan); Representative Albert Gore (Tennessee); Senator Jacob K. Javits (New York); Senator Claiborne Pell (Rhode Island); Senator Robert T. Stafford (Vermont); and Representative Ted S. Weiss (New York).

An Overview of the Proceedings

Thursday—November 15

More than 1,800 persons registered for the Conference on opening day. The day's events included a tour of the White House, the opening of the Conference Information Center, and screenings of a variety of films dealing with both technical information processes and public awareness of library and information services. The films represented original productions by the library and information community and were voluntarily submitted by states for screening at the Conference. The Conference schedule included a special period for states, groups of states, coalitions, and foundations to meet in caucuses.

The Conference was officially opened at an evening banquet by Charles Benton, Chairman of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and Chairman of the White House Conference. The Honorable Abner J. Mikva, Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, conducted the swearing in of the delegates. The participants were welcomed by Marilyn Killebrew Gell, Director of the Conference, and Marion Barry, Mayor of Washington, D.C. Special awards were presented by Martin M. Cummings, Director of the National Library of Medicine, to the following nine individuals in recognition of their contribution to the Conference. These individuals were:

Channing L. Bete, Sr. (Posthumous), accepted by Channing L. Bete, Jr.
U.S. Representative John Brademas (Indiana)
Carl A. Elliott (Former U.S. Representative from Alabama)
U.S. Representative William D. Ford (Michigan)
U.S. Senator Jacob K. Javits (New York)
U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson (Washington)

Head Table and the assembled delegates at the Opening Banquet

Bessie Boehm Moore (Vice Chairman of NCLIS and Member of the Advisory Committee on the Conference)
U.S. Senator Claiborne Pell (Rhode Island)
U.S. Representative Carl D. Perkins (Kentucky)

Special remarks were presented by Richard M. Neustadt, Assistant Director, Domestic Policy Staff, The White House; U.S. Representative William D. Ford, Michigan; and U.S. Senator Jacob K. Javits, New York. (The two latter representing Congress on the White House Conference Advisory Committee.)

The first general session, devoted to the adoption of the rules, was convened after the banquet, at 10:30 p.m. Judge Mikva served as moderator for the assembly, which adopted the rules within one and one-half hours, and adjourned at 12:15 a.m.

Friday—November 16

The second general session began at 9:30 a.m. with an address by President Jimmy Carter, his first address since the 51 hostages had been taken in Iran. Five speakers then presented commentary on the five theme areas of the Conference. The speakers were:

Clara S. Jones, Member of NCLIS—Personal Needs
Francis Keppel, Director, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies and Member of NCLIS—Lifelong Learning
Herbert D. Benington, Vice President, The MITRE Corporation—Organizations and the Professions
Major R. Owens, New York State Senator—Governing Society
Bernard Ostry, Deputy Minister of Communications for Canada—International Cooperation and Understanding

Luncheon featured a screening of a videotape, *TeleFuture*, produced by the Library of Congress. The moderator was Robert Lee Chartrand, Senior Specialist in Information Policy and Technology, Congressional

Meeting of the Information Community Advisory Committee

Research Service, Library of Congress, and a Member of the White House Conference Advisory Committee. Comments on the film were presented by Nicholas Johnson, Chairman, National Citizens Communications Lobby and a Member of the White House Conference Advisory Committee, and Robert B. Pfannkuch, President, Video Group, Bell and Howell Company and Co-Chairman of the Information Community Advisory Committee to the White House Conference.

Work sessions opened in the afternoon. Thirty-four work groups met individually to address issues in the five theme areas. Each group included 20 to 25 delegates who assembled in a round-table format. These sessions were open to alternates, registered observers, and the press.

The first of the three open hearings was also held in the afternoon. During the three hearings, a total of 68 persons presented testimony on issues and concerns, both as individuals and as spokespersons for organizations. The Friday hearing was presided over by NCLIS Vice Chairman Bessie Boehm Moore of Arkansas, and Commissioner Mildred Younger of California.

More than 1,000 persons attended an evening reception for delegates, sponsored by the American Library Association and the Library of Congress, held at the Library, Caucuses continued during the evening. In addition to state caucuses, caucuses were held by ethnic groups, youth, disabled, delegates-at-large, and organizations of library and information professionals.

Four multimedia presentations were screened in the evening. These were produced by the University of Iowa, the University of Utah, Colorado State Library, and Mississippi State University.

Saturday—November 17

Small group work sessions continued in the morning, at the same time that the second open hearing was taking place. Horace E. Tate, NCLIS Commissioner, presided. During the luncheon, two guest speakers, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, and George Schrader, City Manager of Dallas, Texas, discussed pertinent library and information issues within state and city governments. Warren G. Hill, Member of the White House Conference Advisory Committee, presided.

Small group work sessions and hearings continued in the afternoon. The third open hearing was presided over by William J. Welsh, Deputy Librarian of Congress, who serves on the Commission for Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress.

James H. Boren, Founder and President of the International Association of Bureaucrats, was speaker at the evening banquet, presided over by Philip A. Sprague, NCLIS Commissioner. Mr. Boren admonished the delegates on the rules for being a good bureaucrat.

In the evening, the delegates met in their five theme groups to begin discussing and voting on the large number of resolutions that had come out of the small group work sessions. Theme Resolutions Committees continued working during the night.

Sunday—November 18

Ecumenical religious services at the Conference site, conducted under the auspices of the Chaplain's Office, U.S. Department of Defense, were attended by more than 200 persons. Ralph Nader of the Public Citizen was guest speaker at Sunday's luncheon, and was introduced by Nicholas Johnson, Chairman, National Citizens Communications Lobby and Member of the White House Conference Advisory Committee.

The theme sessions were reconvened to review the work of the Theme Resolutions Committees. In the afternoon, a general session, chaired by Judge Edmund Reggie of Louisiana, was convened to consider the recommendations from each theme session. The General Resolutions Committee was given responsibility for further synthesis of recommendations.

In the evening, delegates were entertained at special receptions as guests of the embassies of Canada, India, the Ivory Coast, the Organization of American States and the Department of State.

Monday—November 19

The final general session, chaired by Judge Reggie, was convened in the morning. Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress, addressed the delegates, making a forceful distinction between knowledge and information. The body then approved 64 resolutions (See Appendix VIII),

and also established a Committee of the Conference to oversee the final draft of the text.

A Joint Congressional Hearing took place at the Conference site. Testimony from 10 individuals, two from each of the five theme areas, was heard by 10 Members of Congress.

The Conference concluded with a pre-luncheon address by Stuart E. Eizenstat, Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs and Policy, in which he announced the creation of an Interagency Task Force to Review the Conference Resolutions in order to help the President with his response and recommendations to Congress. At lunch, Conference Chairman, Charles Benton, reported on some of the major resolutions that had been passed, thanked the delegates, staff and other participants for their Herculean efforts, and the Conference ended with a roll call of the states and the singing of "God Bless America."

Outreach

During the two-year period prior to the Conference, more than 3,500 newspaper, magazine, and newsletter articles appeared in the national press. Articles appeared in the *New York Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Library Journal*, *American Libraries*, *Los Angeles Times*, and *Time Magazine*, among others.

At the Conference itself, a daily newspaper, *WHC Update*, was published, a recording studio was set up where delegates and alternates could make 30-second interview tapes to be mailed to hometown radio stations, and delegates and alternates received press releases designed for publication in their hometown newspapers.

Conference Information Center

One of the fundamental tenets of this White House Conference was that people need accurate and timely information in order to make informed decisions. Thus, the Conference Information Center was designed to provide information services to delegates in support of the work they were expected to accomplish at the Conference. It also served to provide a functional demonstration of how the resources of library and information services could meet people's information needs. The Center was on site at the Washington Hilton Hotel and was organized into four main activity areas: Information on Demand, Conference Communications, State Resolutions, and Blind and Physically Handicapped Media.

The *Information on Demand Area* was the focal point of the Center. It was designed, staffed, and coordinated by a working committee of administrative and reference staff of the Library of Congress. Its primary function was to act as a library reference and information service for the delegates. It contained a wide variety of information resources, including: more than 100 computerized databases; a refer-

Terminals in the Conference Information Center for accessing the more than 100 remote databases

ence book collection of more than 400 titles; general information files relating to the five major themes and issues of the Conference; newswire service from the Associated Press and the United Press International; access to collections of both local and distant library and information centers via telephone and telefacsimile; and the equipment necessary to access these resources, such as computer terminals, printers, telefacsimile machines, microfilm and microfiche reader printers, cassette tape recorders and photocopy machines.

The Information on Demand Area was staffed by more than 100 professional librarians representing libraries and information centers throughout the Nation. Together, they answered more than 1,000 delegate questions during the five days of the Conference.

The *Conference Communications Area* consisted of the Electronic Information Exchange System (EIES) area and the Conference message center. EIES, a computer-based communication system, allowed delegates to keep track of the progress of other work groups. In addition, a daily newsletter produced on EIES made information about the Conference available on-line to any user of the EIES system throughout the country.

The Conference message center included not only personal message boxes for each Conference delegate and alternate, but also an "electronic bulletin board." This closed-circuit television system provided a mechanism for posting daily Conference schedules, last-minute changes, and special events. Any Conference participant could use this system to post Conference-related information.

The *State Resolutions Area* provided on-line access to the more than 3,000 resolutions produced at the state and territorial pre-White House Conferences. Using the INQUIRE Database Management System, provided by the National Library of Medicine, volunteer

Blind delegates using a Kurzweil Reading Machine and a braille transcript Digicassette machine

staff performed searches for information needed by delegates. The system could locate and retrieve state resolutions on any topic.

The *Blind and Physically Handicapped Media Area* provided on-demand copies of Conference-related information on audio-cassettes or in braille format for handicapped delegates and alternates. In addition, talking-book machines were available for loan to blind delegates. This area also provided access to two of the latest developments in computer technology for handicapped persons: the Kurzweil Reading Machine, which transforms printed material into synthesized speech, and a Digicassette machine capable of producing braille transcript from the output of the computer terminal. Among the services provided by this area was the complete recording of the resolutions that were taken to the floor for final discussion and voting on the last day of the Conference. Facilities and the 16 volunteer staff in this area were made available to the Conference by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress. All sessions were "signed" for delegates and alternates who were deaf.

Resolutions

As indicated earlier, delegates approved a total of 64 resolutions—25 by voice vote and 39 by paper ballot. These resolutions were reviewed and approved for publication by the Committee of the Conference at its meeting in Chicago on January 5, 1980.

The resolutions call for changes of many kinds, and they also set some major goals: to reshape library and information services to serve the people in more useful and convenient ways, to maintain local control of these services, and to obtain greater economy and accountability from the institutions and organizations that provide the services.

Resolutions urge libraries to take an increased role in literacy training; in improving access to information for all, including ethnic minority groups, blind persons, physically handicapped persons, and others who are not adequately served. They favor increased activity by the United States to encourage the free flow of information among nations. Many endorse the idea of the library as both a total community information center and as an independent learning center. Generally, the resolutions support the concept of the library as essential to a civilized society, a concern the government must view with high priority in the decision-making process. Delegates to the Conference also emphasized the importance of technology and considered ways this Nation can use it to improve library and information services. They discussed and refined such concepts as the linking of public telecommunications and the Postal Service with a new, expanded role for libraries.

The full text of the resolutions, together with detailed elements for a comprehensive national library and information services act and an outline for a proposed National Library and Information Services Act, are contained in the *Final Report of the White House Conference.*

Report

On March 21, 1980, almost exactly 120 days after the Conference, a Summary Report was presented to designees of the President in a special ceremony at the Motion Picture Association, in Washington, D.C. This Report was a multimedia documentation of the Conference and consisted of audiotapes of all major sessions, microfiche of all pre-conference publications, a 100-page monograph, *Final Report: Summary*, which included the text of the resolutions and the proposed programs and legislation, and a special videotape documenting the purpose, activities, and outcomes of the Conference. This 20-minute videotape, *Bringing Information to People*, was screened for Presidential designates and other interested persons.

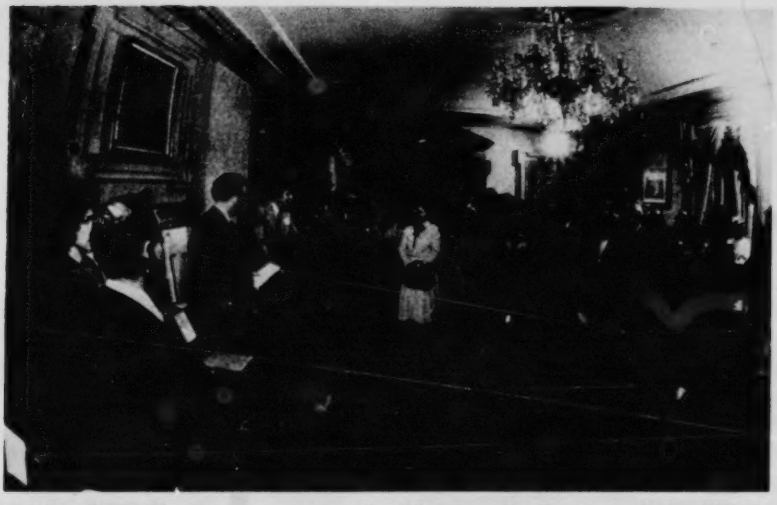
Interagency Task Force

As promised by Stuart Eizenstat in his speech at the White House Conference, the President appointed an Interagency Task Force to study Conference resolutions and make recommendations for action. This Task Force included:

Dick W. Hays, Chairman, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Libraries and Learning Technologies, U.S. Department of Education.

Kenneth Allen, Information Policy Division, Office of Management and Budget

Melvin S. Day, Director, National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce



Richard M. Harden accepting the Multimedia Report of the White House Conference for the President

Richard M. Harden, Special Assistant to the President for Information Management, The White House

James F. Hinchman, Deputy Associate Director (replaced by Dr. Gilbert S. Omenn, Associate Director for Human Resources), Labor, Veterans and Education, Office of Management and Budget

Thomas V. Litzenburg, Jr., Assistant Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities

Adoreen McCormick, Legislative Liaison Officer, Library of Congress

Richard M. Neustadt, Associate Director, Domestic Policy Staff, The White House

Howard Resnikoff, Director, Division of Information Science and Technology, National Science Foundation

Al Stern, Associate Director, Domestic Policy Staff, The White House

Jim J. Tozzi, Assistant Director, Office of Regulatory and Information Policy, U.S. Office of Management and Budget

Frank Walton (representing Richard Moore), Educational and Culture Affairs, International Communications Agency

Edward K. Zimmerman, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Communications and Information, Department of Commerce

Presidential Message

In late September 1980, after reviewing recommendations of the Interagency Task Force, the President delivered his message to the Congress of the United States concerning the White House Conference recommendations. In this message, the President reaffirmed the importance of libraries and outlined a number of Federal initiatives under four general headings. These include:

The Important of Libraries

- the submission of new legislation to replace the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA);
- increased budgetary support for resource sharing among and innovative application of technologies to libraries and research libraries.

Government Information

- use of the Office of Management and Budget to help develop Federal Information Policy;
- affirm the key role of the Federal depository libraries where citizens can obtain free access to government information;

- direct, for the first time, that Federal Information Centers be located in libraries (initially three to five, but to be expanded if successful).

Needs of the Disadvantages

- direct the Department of Education to take the lead in coordinating Federal efforts to eliminate functional illiteracy, which affects twenty percent of all Americans;
- direct the Department of the Interior to analyze and recommend steps for reducing the impact of barriers to information access for the geographically remote;
- send to the Senate a protocol to the Florence Agreement further liberalizing the exchange of books and information and reducing barriers to international understanding.

New Information and Communication Technologies

- continue working with the Federal Communications Commission in the overhaul of its regulations; opening competition and promoting diversity;
- continue to work on developing standards that will enhance our ability to transfer technology;
- continue working on removing regulations that prevent competition and constrain application of the new technologies;
- work with the Congress to pass legislation to reduce regulations, stimulate innovation, increase productivity, and make communications industries more responsive to consumer demands;
- direct the Commerce Department to work with the library community to make satellites and other technologies available, where cost-effective, for networking; and
- encourage the library and information science communities to propose technology assessment studies for consideration by Federal agencies.

The President affirmed the role of libraries as community resources for information for the consumer and small business on such matters as energy, marketing and technological innovations. He also indicated that increased appropriations had been requested for NCLIS and stated that the Commission has a vital leadership and coordination role in library and information science at the national level. He commended NCLIS for its key role in making the Conference a success. The full text of the President's message appears as Appendix IX to this report.

New Initiatives

Follow-up to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services

The major new initiative, beginning late in Fiscal Year 1980, was the beginning of follow-up on the White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS). NCLIS moved to implement the two resolutions of the WHCLIS calling for the convening of an Ad Hoc Committee on Implementation of the Resolutions of the White House Conference and, in response to an offer by the Minnesota delegation to host the Ad Hoc Committee Meeting, scheduled the first meeting in conjunction with the September meeting of the Commission in Minneapolis. Invited participants were to be one professional and one public delegate elected from each state and territory and the District of Columbia, as well as two delegates each from the Federal Library Community and American Indians living on, or near, reservations. All had been delegates to the White House Conference. In addition to the work sessions at which they began the task of setting priorities, the Ad Hoc Committee organized itself as a continuing independent body. The delegates heard presentations from Dr. F. James Rutherford, Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement, and Dick W. Hays, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Libraries and Learning Technologies (OLLT), both of the new Education Department. The group also received a telegram from Vice President Walter F. Mondale and a telephone address (over the public address system) from Stuart Eizenstat, Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs and Policy, the White House. All of these communications emphasized the importance of library and information services and the efforts of the Administration to improve them, and support of the need for and the work of NCLIS.

After an intensive three days and nights in Minneapolis, the WHCLIS Ad Hoc Implementation Committee (now called the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Taskforce (WHCLIST)) agreed upon a governance structure consisting of four officers, chosen at large and five public members with five alternates who are in the profession, elected on a regional basis. This group is called the Steering Committee. The 91 (out of a possible 118) delegates reviewed the 64 resolutions from the WHCLIS and made recommendations on the tasks to be undertaken to accomplish the goals of each resolution, on which groups should act as agents for the tasks, and on what time frame should be established for each task.

The Steering Committee plans to meet during the Mid-Winter meeting of the American Library Association (ALA), and the full WHCLIST hopes to have its second annual meeting in September 1981. Although NCLIS took a leadership role in organizing the follow-up meeting on the WHCLIST, the Commission, having completed its function as a catalyst, fully respects the WHCLIST's desire to function as a separate, independent group.

In response to various resolutions of the White House Conference, NCLIS undertook a number of new activities. Three new task forces were established.

Task Force on Community Information and Referral Services

Flowing out of concerns expressed at the White House Conference, NCLIS, early in 1980, established a Task Force on Community Information and Referral Services. This action was based on the premise that, if the library is to become the first place in the community to which people turn when seeking information services to meet their needs, it must provide the library user at all socio-economic and cultural levels with information and, where appropriate, referral to sources (e.g., governmental, community, neighborhood or voluntary organizations) that can provide answers and assistance. The Task Force is seeking to define appropriate roles for libraries in the provision of community information and referral services and to define ways in which libraries can more effectively fulfill those roles. The Task Force met three times during 1980, in conjunction with regular NCLIS meetings, and will continue its efforts through 1981. The recommendations of this task force should have special relevance to possible revision and improvement of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) when it is considered for renewal. This Task Force effort responds to the White House Conference resolutions in Theme I, Meeting Personal Needs. A list of the members can be found in Appendix V.

Task Force on the Role of the Special Library in Nationwide Networks and Cooperative Programs

The National Commission, at its March 1980 Commission meeting, voted to establish a Task Force on the Role of the Special Library in Nationwide Networks and Cooperative Programs. This Task Force will examine ways of making the under-utilized and often inaccessible resources of the Nation's special libraries available to emerging nationwide networks, and making the resources of networks available to the special libraries. By helping to bring this very large constituency (more than 10,000 special libraries in the United States) into the mainstream of networking and cooperative programs, the Task Force will be making a major contribution to improving the effec-

tiveness of the Nation's use of its knowledge resources. This Task Force relates to the White House Conference resolutions in Theme III, Improving Organizations and Professions. A list of the Task Force members can be found in Appendix V. An unusual feature of the Task Force is that the Commission is supporting expenses only for the Commissioners and staff. The Special Libraries Association (SLA) is paying the expenses of the other members.

Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities

Preliminary planning by the National Commission for a Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities was crystallized by concerns expressed at the White House Conference, and in April 1980, NCLIS announced its intention to establish such a Task Force. The first meeting of the Task Force is scheduled for early October, in the next fiscal year.

The Task Force will explore the current status of library and information service programs in support of the needs and desires expressed by minority groups. The Task Force will consider the development of programs designed to encourage ethnic groups in local communities to cooperate in the planning, delivery, and evaluation of library programs, community information and referral centers, and cultural and/or educational centers. They will also explore the means for determining the strength of existing collections and develop criteria and methods for expanding and improving cultural minority materials for library and information services including bilingual materials, foreign language books, films, tapes, etc. The Task Force will also review and make recommendations relative to the resolution developed by the delegates to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services on cultural and ethnic minorities. This Task Force relates especially to White House Conference resolutions in Theme I, Meeting Personal Needs, and its conclusions are expected to have special relevance to revisions in the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA). A list of its members can be found in Appendix V.

Cooperative Project with the Library of Congress

NCLIS continued its cooperation with the Library of Congress by undertaking, in cooperation with the Library of Congress (LC), and the Federal Library Committee (FLC), an eighteen-month study of governmental (Federal, state and local) library resources and services around the United States. Its purpose is to propose ways to improve coordination of government (Federal, state and local) libraries and information resources and services to meet both national and local needs. This project has been undertaken, in part, in response to several resolutions of the White House Conference in

Theme IV, Governing Society and NCLIS' program document, "Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action," which strongly emphasized the important contributions that Federal libraries and information services can make and the need to minimize overlapping and duplication.

International Activities

NCLIS continued its efforts in the international arena by undertaking, at the request of the American Library Association (ALA), to pay approximately one-half of the United States National Membership dues to the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA). This commitment broadens the international activity begun by the Commission's earlier support of the Universal Availability of Publications program. The International Cooperation Planning Group, chaired by Robert Lee Chartrand, completed its efforts and reported to the Commission recommending the establishment of a Task Force on International Cooperation. This effort was initially approved, but budget constraints forced NCLIS to defer the initiation of this effort, pending obtaining additional funding to support it. These activities respond to White House Conference resolutions in Theme V, International Cooperation and Understanding.

The initiatives described above all relate to user needs identified at the White House Conference. Therefore, they reflect the Commission's view of some priorities for immediate follow through and action to maintain the momentum engendered by the multi-million dollar investment in the assessment of user needs for library and information services that was the White House Conference.

Commission Planning Session

In July, on the tenth anniversary of the signing of Public Law 91-345, which established the Commission, NCLIS held a meeting at which day-to-day business took a back seat to thinking about the evolving roles and goals of the Commission. Two days of intensive interaction among the Commissioners produced: a restructuring of Commission Committees; clarification of the relationship between libraries and information science; a list of proposed projects, which will be ranked in order by priority to provide an agenda for the coming years; suggestions for streamlining internal procedures; and a better understanding of the Commission's current and potential roles. Many of the recommendations, particularly those pertaining to internal procedures, have already been implemented.

Ongoing Activities

Task Force on Public/Private Sector Relations

The Task Force on Public/Private Sector Relations was established in 1979 to delineate the appropriate roles of government (local, state, and Federal), and the private sector (both for-profit and not-for-profit) in the generation and dissemination of scientific, technical, business and other information.

To carry out its mandate of advising the President and Congress on the means to provide library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States, NCLIS felt it needed to establish some principles under which specific recommendations and guidance could be offered. NCLIS recognized that some of its recommendations relating to the establishment of nationwide library network services could impact on present and future activities of both public and private organizations, and it must ensure that its recommendations take fully into account the roles, obligations, and rights of all the parties involved. The work of the Task Force is designed to provide the factual and philosophical context for such evaluations.

The Task Force is not expected to develop a national information policy. Such an undertaking would take far more time and resources than are contemplated for the Task Force. On the other hand, the Task Force is expected to illuminate those aspects of national information policy that bear on the Commission's responsibilities.

The positions of the government, the commercial sector, professional societies, publishers, and other interested parties are fairly well known, and mere cataloging or reiteration of these positions will not, in itself, serve a very useful purpose. What is required is a careful analysis and evaluation of the laws, facts, and perspectives involved, to identify the areas of common agreement, the precise areas of disagreement and the bases thereof, and the principles that, if established, would help to minimize or resolve existing or potential problems in the public interest.

The composition of the 21-member Task Force was carefully balanced with seven members from each of three sectors: for-profit, not-for-profit, and public. The Task Force, chaired by Robert M. Hayes, Dean of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of California in Los Angeles, met twice in the 1979-1980 Fiscal Year and has made very effective use of a delphi-type procedure. Eight potential principles related to the dissemination of Federal information have thus far been identified for detailed examination at subsequent meetings. A preliminary report is being

prepared for presentation to the Commission at its December meeting. A list of Task Force members can be found in Appendix V.

Library of Congress National Network Database Design

In 1976 the Library of Congress undertook, with support from the Commission, a study of authority files and their role in a nationwide network. This was an outgrowth of an NCLIS-sponsored study, "The Role of the Library of Congress in the Evolving National Network," and a survey of operational library networks and expectations from the Library of Congress staff (chiefly the Network Development Office). Although several projects have been completed on the use of authority files for specific products, institutions, or networks, virtually no work had been done to develop authority files for general use by the many different types of libraries in the United States. The report of the first stages of this work—"Initial Considerations for a Nationwide Data Base," identified several tasks necessary to develop a nationwide network. Several of these tasks were funded by the Commission and have been completed this year. The tasks include studies on: including retrospective data; a MARC communications format for series authority information; control of personal name authority data (format of authors' names); and authority files' size. In addition, Network Planning Paper Number 6, *National Union Catalogue Experience: Implications for Network Planning*, was published.

American National Standards Committee Z39

Over previous years, NCLIS assisted in funding an examination of the scope, procedures, organizational location and financial support of Z39, the standards committee of the American National Standards Institute that deals with standards pertaining to library work, documentation and related publishing practices. The importance of standards work was stressed in the President's message and continues to be of concern to the library and information community because of the need for standards for resource sharing and networking. Two new and three revised standards were published this year. Also, work was underway on more than twenty other standards during this fiscal year. The Commission continues to support the activities of Z39 and its subcommittees.

School Library Media Center Implementation Committee

This small group met in the spring of 1980, and concluded that the most urgent need for promoting implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force was a national forum wherein the decision makers, chiefly the Chief State School Officers, could be informed of the recommendations and the merits of following them. The members are now seeking means to establish such a forum, and another meeting is planned early in 1981.

Liaison Activity

The Commission continued its active program of maintaining contact with government (Federal, state and local), professional, public and private organizations and associations, both to obtain needed information and to provide input to others' deliberations.

Commissioners and Staff developed extensive comments on a proposed Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular on the management and dissemination of Federal information, as well as provided suggestions to the Interagency Task Force appointed by the President to review the White House Conference Report. In addition, staff participated in the meetings of the Federal Interagency Committee on Education (FICE) and the meetings of the Network Advisory Committee (NAC) of the Library of Congress. Close communication was maintained with the activities of the Copyright Office, particularly in the development of the Register's five-year review of the photocopying provisions. The Commission has a particular interest in this report, because it was responsible for the incorporation of the requirement for this report in the Copyright Law revision.

Other organizations with whom contact is frequent include the Association for Educational Communications and Technology (AECT), the American Library Association (ALA) and its Washington Office, the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), the American Society for Information Science (ASIS), the Council of National Library and Information Associations (CNLIA), the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA), the Federal Automated Data Processing Users Group (FADPUG), the Federal Information Managers Group (FIMG), the Federal Library Committee (FLC), the Information Industry Association (IIA), the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), the National Science Foundation (NSF), Chief State School Officers (CSSO), Association of American Publishers (AAP), and the Special Libraries Association (SLA).

Commissioners themselves are also active in establishing and maintaining contacts with other agencies and organizations, meeting with groups such as the Education Commission of the States (ECS), and the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), giving major addresses at professional conferences and meetings, and testifying before Congress on library and information appropriations.

As part of its efforts to share the results of the White House Conference, the Commission Chairman and others made presentations to several professional associations. The first report of the Conference

to an outside group was at the Cleveland Conference in Chicago, in early December 1979. In February 1980, at the Information Community Organization Heads Meeting, held at the Department of the Interior, the videotape was tested for its effectiveness as a summary report, prior to releasing the tape publicly. The tape proved itself to be an effective means of communicating the spirit and essence of the Conference and was subsequently presented at the following conferences where it was used as a springboard for discussing the specific implications of the White House Conference for each group.

- American Association of Library Schools, Austin, Texas, February 1980 (First showing of videotape in rough cut form)
- Library and Postal Services Committee Meeting with Postmaster William F. Bolger, Washington, D.C., March 1980
- American Society for Information Science Information Organization Presidents' Luncheon, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 1980
- Educational Film Library Association, New York, New York, May 1980
- Special Libraries Association, Washington, D.C., June 1980
- American Library Association, New York, New York, June 1980 (The tape was shown to Council and discussed with the Executive Board)
- International Federation of Library Associations, Manila, The Philippines, August 1980
- American Association of School Libraries, Louisville, Kentucky, September 1980 (The tape was shown, and Richard M. Neustadt delivered the Presidential message)

In the year following the Conference, the videotape and other materials have been distributed to all state library agencies and to all graduate schools of library and information science. The videotape has been widely shown and the other materials heavily used at state and local meetings to bring the results of the White House Conference before tens of thousands of people throughout the country.

Plans for the Future

The major thrust of the next year will be toward implementation of resolutions from the first White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS). More than $7 million and 22 years of work through four administrations were devoted to planning and presenting the Conference. Through the state, territorial, and regional pre-conferences, and the White House Conference, itself, more than 100,000 citizens were actively involved. To make the most of this major investment of time, effort, and resources, the Commission plans to work with the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Taskforce (WHCLIST), and the local and state groups to review the resolutions and identify those that the Commission should play a role in implementing.

The Commission will be addressing three key areas during the next several years.

Specifications for Revised Legislation for Library and Information Services

Currently, the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) comes up for renewal in 1982. Therefore, in line with the many resolutions of the White House Conference and requests from Congress, the profession, and others to help develop specifications for new legislation, we plan to make this topic our first priority.

Improved Dissemination of Federal Information

Every Federal agency has the responsibility to disseminate information about its activities or to diffuse the results of its research and data gathering among the people of the United States. This is done now in a variety of ways which, for the most part, reflect the agencies' missions and responsibilities. For example, there are depository library systems, energy, and agricultural extension services, and the Federal Information Centers. There are a number of other information dissemination programs and systems. Public libraries are the base for the depository system and land grant university libraries are a significant element of USDA's extension service. As a result, the dissemination and diffusion programs, including the Federal Information Center program, are pretty much stand-alone operations. The Commission will continue its efforts to promote cooperation among Federal Government agencies in the development of more rational and more efficient dissemination of Federal information.

Resource Sharing and Application of Technology

In the report to the President there were suggested elements of new library and information services legislation. First among these elements was improving the sharing of resources within the library and information services community. The sharing of resources and the application of technology is a *fundamental* thread that has run through virtually all of the work of the Commission since its inception, because these two principles form the basis of all contemporary library and information service activities. In order to reallocate Federal, state, and local resources so that they can be used most efficiently, it is essential that we utilize the newest technology and improve systems to share existing resources. The Commission will continue to build on its current and earlier activities to promote more widespread acceptance of this fact.

Task forces on Community Information and Referral Services, Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities, and the Role of the Special Library in Nationwide Networking and Cooperative Programs have already been established. The Commission will probably formalize the task force on international activities in the coming year. In order to help the Commissioners keep up with the latest technology, a series of mini-tutorials, perhaps tied in with professional and trade association conferences, is planned.

With the experience and many recommendations from the White House Conference, the planning retreat, and a new Executive Director, the Commission starts the new fiscal year with a renewed sense of direction and vigor.

Personnel and Administration

NCLIS Commissioners

Charles Benton, the Commission's Chairman, completed the unexpired term of the former Chairman, Frederick Burkhardt, on July 19, 1980. Mr. Benton also served as Chairman of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. On September 23, 1980, he was appointed by the President to a new five-year term, and he was also reappointed Chairman. Mr. Benton, an Illinois business executive and civic activist, is Chairman, Public Media, Inc., a leading distributor of feature films, videotapes, and educational media materials, located in Wilmette, Illinois. He also now serves as President of the Benton Foundation.

Two other appointments to the Commission were announced on September 23, 1980. Gordon M. Ambach, President of the University of the State of New York and Commissioner of Education, was appointed to replace former Commissioner Marian P. Leith of North Carolina, whose term expired July 19, 1980. Mr. Ambach graduated from Yale University in 1956, and he was awarded a Master of Arts in Teaching from Harvard University in 1957. As Commissioner of Education, Mr. Ambach has responsibility for the operation of the New York State Education Department, which has 3,500 employees and an annual budget of $4.5 billion. The Department has responsibility for all public and non-public elementary, secondary and postsecondary education; the State Museum, public television, vocational rehabilitation and the State Library and administration of library funds. This is the largest State Library, and the network of library systems is the most extensive of any state. Mr. Ambach was a delegate to the White House Conference, served on the General Resolutions Committee, and also chaired the Committee of the Conference.

Paulette H. Holahan, Deputy Judicial Administrator for Public Information for the Louisiana Supreme Court, succeeded Mildred E. Younger of California, whose term also expired July 19, 1980. Mrs. Holahan is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Public Library; a Member of the Louisiana State Library Commission; a member of the Board of Directors of the National Urban Libraries Council, and National Vice President of the American Library Trustee Association. Mrs. Holahan was a Louisiana delegate to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

NCLIS Staff

Alphonse F. Trezza, Executive Director of the Commission since November 1, 1974, resigned effective June 30, 1980. At Mr. Trezza's last meeting as Executive Director, he was presented a plaque signed by all Members of the Commission and carrying the following inscription:

> In tribute and appreciation to Alphonse F. Trezza for his diligence and dedication to the cause of libraries and information science as Executive Director of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, November 1974-June 1980.

At the request of the Commission, Colonel Andrew A. Aines, USA (Ret.), Director, Office of Scientific and Technical Information at the U.S. Department of Energy and former NCLIS Commissioner, served as the Acting Executive Director until November 15, 1980. A Search Committee, chaired by Bessie B. Moore, Vice Chairman of the Commission, was established to identify candidates for the position, and to recommend finalists to the full Commission. Other members of the Search Committee were Commissioners Carlos A. Cuadra, Clara S. Jones, and Francis Keppel. Roderick G. Swartz, State Librarian of Washington, and former Deputy Director of NCLIS, was also a member.

Announcements of the position were widely publicized in the library and information literature, and the position was advertised in several publications including: *The Library Journal; ASIS Bulletin; American Libraries; Black-Afro News; Special Libraries*, and the *New York Times*. There were 84 applicants for the position, of whom more than 25 were interviewed by the Search Committee. From these, the Search Committee selected four finalists who were interviewed by the full Commission at a special meeting in Chicago on September 8, 1980. Dr. Toni Carbo Bearman was then selected to be Executive Director by unanimous vote. Dr. Bearman was recently the Special Projects Consultant for strategic planning and new product development at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, in London, England. A graduate of Brown University, Dr. Bearman received an M.S. degree from the Drexel University School of Library and Information Science and, in 1977, the first Ph.D. degree conferred by a United States university in the management of information resources.

Dr. Bearman has been active in the library and information profession for over 18 years. She has worked in libraries for eight years, beginning as a bibliographic assistant in charge of serials at the American Mathematical Society. She later worked in the Physical Sciences Library and the Biological Sciences Library at Brown University and in the Engineering Library of the University of Washington.

In addition to her library education and experience, Dr. Bearman has been actively involved in the field of information science and in

various aspects of the publishing field. She has served as a consultant to the National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services (NFAIS) and was Executive Director of NFAIS from 1974 to 1979. At NFAIS, she developed cooperative projects with other sectors in the library/information community, including the American Library Association, the Association of Information and Dissemination Centers, the Information Industry Association, the Council of National Library and Information Associations, the Special Libraries Association, the American Society for Information Science, the American National Standards Institute Committee Z39, the Association of American Publishers, and the International Council of Scientific Unions Abstracting Board. In part through her efforts, the Federation became more involved in national networking, gaining representation on the Network Advisory Committee of the Library of Congress and the Council on Library Resources. During her directorship, the Federation's educational, publications, and research programs were expanded significantly. She will assume her responsibilities as Executive Director on November 16, 1980.

Gerald J. Sophar, Executive Officer, Science and Education Administration (SEA), Technical Information Systems, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) was lent to the National Commission on August 1, 1980. His charge and responsibility is to continue, enhance and expand programs that he started and implemented for USDA's Science and Education Administration (SEA). The programs were designed to strengthen the information marketing practices of SEA and to assure that information resulting from agricultural research will be as readily available in the future to small enterprises, small businesses, farmers and local community groups as it is now to Federal and state governments, universities and major corporations. It was felt by USDA's SEA and the Commission that the general thrust of SEA's "An Innovative Initiative to Focus Useful Scientific, Technical and Social Information to the Small Businessman, the Farmer and Local Community Groups," November 1978, should be adopted by other agencies of the Federal Government; and that this could best be accomplished through the general authority of the Commission to advise other agencies regarding library and information programs and practices.

Appendices

Appendix I

Public Law 91-345
91st Congress, S. 1519
July 20, 1970
As amended by Public Law 93-29, Section 802, May 3, 1973

An Act

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act". National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established as an independent agency within the executive branch, a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide the Commission with necessary administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement) for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Commission and such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Commission and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

84 STAT. 440
84 STAT. 441

CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 4. The Commission shall have authority to accept in the name of the United States grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in furtherance of the functions of the Commission. Such grants, gifts, or bequests, after acceptance by the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Commission for the purposes in each case specified.

FUNCTIONS

SEC. 5. (a) The Commission shall have the primary responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans for, and advising the appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy set forth in section 2. In carrying out that responsibility, the Commission shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy by such statements, presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate; Advice to President and Congress.

(2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, including the special library Studies, surveys, etc.

and informational needs of rural areas, of economically, socially, or culturally deprived persons, and of elderly persons, and the means by which these needs may be met through information centers, through the libraries of elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education, and through public, research, special, and other types of libraries;

(3) appraise the adequacies and deficiencies of current library and information resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness of current library and information science programs;

(4) develop overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels, taking into consideration all of the library and informational resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

(5) be authorized to advise Federal, State, local, and private agencies regarding library and information sciences;

(6) promote research and development activities which will extend and improve the Nation's library and information-handling capability as essential links in the national communications networks;

Report to President and Congress.

(7) submit to the President and the Congress (not later than January 31 of each year) a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year; and

(8) make and publish such additional reports as it deems to be necessary, including, but not limited to, reports of consultants, transcripts of testimony, summary reports, and reports of other Commission findings, studies, and recommendations.

Contract authority.

(b) The Commission is authorized to contract with Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to carry out any of its functions under subsection (a) and to publish and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records as it deems appropriate.

Hearings.

(c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropriate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the extent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

84 STAT. 441
84 STAT. 442

MEMBERSHIP

Appointments by President.

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Five members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists, and the remainder shall be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services, at least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the technological aspects of library and information services and sciences, and at least one other of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the library and information service and science needs of the elderly.

Terms of office.

One of the members of the Commission shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission. The terms of office of the appointive members of the Commission shall be five years, except that (1) the terms of office of the members first appointed shall commence on the date of enactment of this Act and shall expire two at the end of one year, three at the end of two years, three at the end of three years, three at the end of four years, and three at the end of five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, and (2) a member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration

of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term. 35 F.R. 6247.

(b) Members of the Commission who are not in the regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Chairman, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS–18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service. 83 Stat. 190.

Compensation, travel expenses.

(c)(1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, covering appointments in the competitive service, such professional and technical personnel as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its function under this Act. 80 Stat. 378.

Professional and technical personnel, appointment.

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil service or classification laws, temporary and intermittent services of such personnel as is necessary to the extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS–18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated $500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and $750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each succeeding year, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Approved July 20, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 91-240 accompanying H.R. 10666 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and No. 91-1226 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORT No. 91-196 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 115 (1969): May 23, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 116 (1970): April 20, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 10666.
June 29, House agreed to conference report.
July 6, Senate agreed to conference report.

Appendix II

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals For Action—a Summary

Introduction

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science proposes a National Program for Library and Information Services based on five assumptions:

First, that the total library and information resource in the United States is a national resource which should be strengthened, organized and made available to the maximum degree possible in the public interest. This national resource is the cumulated and growing record of much of our Nation's and, indeed, the world's total cultural experience—intellectual, social, technological, and spiritual.

Second, that all people of the United States have the right, according to their individual needs, to realistic and convenient access to this national resource for their personal enrichment and achievement, and thereby for the progress of society.

Third, that with the help of new technology and with national resolve, the disparate and discrete collections of recorded information in the United States can become, in due course, an integrated nationwide network.

Fourth, that the rights and interests of authors, publishers, and other providers of information be recognized in the national program in ways that maintain their economic and competitive viability.

Fifth, that legislation devised for the coherent development of library and information services will not undermine constitutionally-protected rights of personal privacy and intellectual freedom, and will preserve local, state, and regional autonomy.

In consonance with these assumptions, the Commission has developed two major program objectives: (1) to strengthen or create, where needed, the human and material resources that are supportive of high quality library and information services; and (2) to join together the library and information facilities in the country, through a common pattern of organization, uniform standards, and shared communications, to form a nationwide network.

The Need for a National Program for Library and Information Services

The Resources

Information, whether in the raw form of empirical data or in the highly processed form we call "knowledge," has come to be regarded as a national resource as critical to the Nation's well-being and security as any natural resource, such as water or coal. The wealth of popular, intellectual, scholarly, and research resources in the libraries and information facilities of the United States is one of the great strengths of the Nation. But like many resources, knowledge resources, uncoordinated in growth and usage, are being wasted.

In advanced societies, a substantial part of the culture is handed down to successive generations in recorded forms. This resource consists of books, journals, and other texts; of audio and visual materials; and of smaller units of data that can be separately manipulated, as by a computer. In recent years, these records have become increasingly varied through technological extensions of written words, pictures and sounds. For example, a significant part of the country's information is now on film, on video tapes, and in computer files. As the Nation's knowledge grows and the number of records

increases, our dependence upon the records increases, and the need to gain access to them becomes more crucial. No society can advance beyond a certain point without effective access to its collective memory of record; or, conversely, an advanced society that loses control of the record will regress.

The Need for Access

Ready access to information and knowledge is essential to individual advancement as well as to national growth. People are individuals, each with unique informational, educational, psychological, and social needs. The need for information is felt at all levels of society, regardless of an individual's location, social condition, or intellectual achievement. The Commission is especially aware that much more must be done to understand and to satisfy the needs of special constituencies, such as ethnic minorities, the economically disadvantaged, the uneducated, the physically handicapped, the very young and the very old, as well as scientists, scholars, doctors, businessmen, and other professionals. The right information provided when it is needed, where it is needed, and in the form in which it is needed, improves the ability of any individual, or business, or government agency, to make wise decisions.

The Challenge

America has an abundance of recorded information. However, this precious resource is concentrated in a relatively small number of locations, often inaccessible to millions of people, and is lying largely untapped. The challenge is to find the means for making these resources available to more people through a system which will provide effective identification, location, and distribution services. Many local library facilities, designed for other times and conditions, can no longer cope with the ever-increasing volume of information produced in this country and abroad, nor can they satisfy the rapidly changing needs of our society. The deteriorating ability of some information facilities to meet essential needs is alarming. The Nation must take steps now to strengthen and organize these resources into a coherent nationwide system, or it might soon face information chaos.

The Influence of Technology

Libraries are affected by four new technologies: computers, micrographics, telecommunications, and audiovisual media. The use of computers, audiovisual media, and micrographics has already been pioneered, but the direct application of computers has been focused mainly on housekeeping functions. The computer's potential for recording, analyzing, and retrieving information itself has not yet been fully explored. Community Antenna Television (CATV) promises the subscriber, by means of many channels, two-way communications of both pictures and sound, facsimile services, and access to data processing. The Nation's future ability to handle information will depend on how well and how rapidly we can integrate new technological methods and devices with the mainstream of information activities.

A Threshold Issue

Resolution of the complex problem of copyright is crucial to cooperative programs and networks among libraries as well as to the creativity and economic viability of authorship and publishing. The judicially constructed doctrine of "fair use" provides only a partial answer, and the eventual solution must reconcile the rights and interests of the providers of information with those of the consumers. New understandings about copying from network resources, especially in the context of new technologies for reproduction and distribution, are needed to enable the library community to satisfy its legal and moral obligations to the author and publisher while meeting its institutional responsibility to its patrons.

The Rationale for Federal Involvement

The national program blends user needs for information with information technology in order to provide equity of access to what is, in fact, a major national resource. The implementation of a workable national program will require close cooperation between the Federal Government and the states, between the state and local governments, and between Federal and state governments and the private sector. Such cooperation is most appropriately fostered through Federal legislation.

Current Problems of Libraries

There are almost 90,000 libraries in the United States today. They vary in size and complexity from small village facilities with only a few shelves of books for recreational reading to large research libraries with magnificent collections on many subjects. Collectively, they are the foundation on which a nationwide network should be built.

The current problems of Federal, public, special, school, college and university, research and state libraries, are detailed in the full text of the national program. The following principal concerns are generalized from testimony taken at the Commission's regional hearings, from research studies and reports, and from conferences with professional and lay groups.

(1) The growth of libraries in the United States has been fragmented and uneven, leading to waste and duplication of the national knowledge resource and, for lack of common standards, creating obstacles to a cohesive national system.
(2) The distribution of library service is correlated with that of population and financial support. While some people have easy access to rich resources, others still lack the most elementary forms of service.
(3) The problems of people who lack even the most basic information services or are served only marginally must be identified and addressed.
(4) There is a limit to self-sufficiency in the ability of any library, even the largest public or research library, to satisfy its constituents.
(5) Special libraries with work-related goals serve at present only limited clientele.
(6) Greater collaboration should be developed among libraries and the commercial and other private sector distributors of the newer information services.
(7) Funding at every level is inadequate. A major change in Federal policy is needed to ensure mutually reinforcing funding formulas.
(8) New Federal legislation should give local libraries the incentive to join larger systems outside of their immediate jurisdictions.

Some Concerns of the Private Sector

The phrase "private sector" includes libraries and other organizations, for-profit and not-for-profit, that produce, process, and distribute information. Through publishing, indexing, abstracting, and other services, they perform vital functions in information transfer. The "information industry" directly or indirectly affects all elements of society, and the Commission considers it essential that information activities in the public and private sectors work in harmony with one another in consonance with the national interest.

A major concern of the private sector is its economic viability in view of the possibility that the sharing of resources through networks implies a loss of potential sales. Librarians, on the other hand, claim that networks will lead to greater information use and, hence, to increased sales. The Commission believes that the creators and consumers of information cannot exist without each other and that precautions should be taken to protect the economic balance between them. Another cause of alarm in the

private sector is the dominance of the Federal Government as the largest single producer and disseminator of information in the United States. The question is whether the Federal Government or the private sector should publish and disseminate information produced with public funds. The Commission believes that policy guidelines about the use of private agencies for the dissemination of public information are needed. The third major concern of the private sector is the copying of copyrighted materials from network resources, as noted above.

The Trend Toward Cooperative Action

Present Networking Activities

Librarians have long shared resources by such means as union catalogs and interlibrary loans. During recent years, encouraged by Federal and state leadership and funding, they have begun to evolve more formal, contractual "systems," "consortia," or "networks," a few of which, such as MEDLARS,[1] already benefit from computer and telecommunications technology in the provision of regional and local services from national resources. Typical of evolving networks are the intrastate programs in Washington, Ohio, Illinois, New York and California, and the interstate programs in New England, the Southeast and the Southwest. Increasingly, the search for fruitful ways to share the public knowledge resource crosses geographical, jurisdictional and type-of-library boundaries.

Although none of the existing library networks has reached full potential, a few have demonstrated the viability of resource sharing through electronic networking. An example is the not-for-profit Ohio College Library Center that now serves over 600 library terminals from a single computer at Columbus, Ohio. This system allows participants to access a large database containing over one-and-a-half million catalog records, for the purpose of producing cards for local library catalogs, locating books in other libraries, and, eventually, providing such other services as search by subject, control of circulation records, and collection of management information.

Barriers to Cooperative Action

(1) The information agencies in the public and private sectors are growing more diverse, and the components—the libraries, the publishing industry, the indexing and abstracting services, the educational institutions and the various government agencies—have had little experience in working together toward a common national goal.
(2) State, local, institutional, and private funding is unstable and insufficient, and is not designed to foster interjurisdictional cooperation.
(3) Traditional funding patterns will need to be changed to make them equally supportive of both local and nationwide objectives, because the provision of information service in many localities is still limited by taxes supporting a particular jurisdiction.
(4) No national guidelines exist to ensure the development of compatible statewide and multistate network services.
(5) Many Federal libraries and information centers have neither adopted a fully-open policy toward serving the general public nor formed among themselves a Federal network.
(6) The attitude of librarians toward the new technologies and new conceptions of the role of the library in society is often negative.
(7) The library work force needed to plan, develop and operate cooperative networks is not yet being well enough trained to deal with nonprint materials or with computer and communication technologies.

[1]Medical Literature Access and Retrieval System.

(8) The Nation does not yet have an official center to coordinate the processing and distribution of standard bibliographic records, including not only the records distributed by the Library of Congress, but also those produced by other public and private agencies in the current complex pattern of bibliographic services.
(9) A final obstacle to the sharing of resources is the lack of public knowledge about their existence and location.

The Recommended National Program

The recommended national program is an overall structure within which current deficiencies can be corrected and future requirements addressed. It would coordinate and reinforce all Federal and state efforts to support local and specialized information services.

Program Objectives

(1) Ensure that basic library and information services are adequate to meet the needs of all local communities.
(2) Provide adequate special services to special constituencies, including the unserved.
(3) Strengthen existing statewide resources and systems.
(4) Ensure basic and continuing education for personnel essential to the implementation of the national program.
(5) Coordinate existing Federal programs of library and information service.
(6) Encourage the private sector to become an active partner in the development of the national program.
(7) Establish a locus of Federal responsibility charged with implementing the national network and coordinating the national program under the policy guidance of the National Commission. This agency should have authority to make grants and contracts and to promote standards, but must be supportive and coordinative rather than authoritarian and regulatory.
(8) Plan, develop and implement a nationwide network of library and information service.

Meeting the above eight priority objectives constitutes the sum of the Commission's proposed program. In some instances, existing programs would be strengthened or reoriented. In other cases, the Commission would initiate new programs, such as the nationwide network. Only by the melding of present and future cooperative systems into a national structure can the rich resources of this Nation be fully exploited.

The Nationwide Network Concept

Major Federal Responsibilities

The Federal Government would force no library or other information service to join the network, but would provide technical inducements and funding incentives to state governments and the private sector to strengthen their ability to become effective components of a mutually reinforcing program.

(1) Encourage and promulgate standards. The Federal Government has a major responsibility to encourage and support efforts to develop the standards required to assure interconnection between intrastate networks, multistate networks and specialized networks in the public and private sectors, i.e., the standards for: (a) computer software, access and security protocols, data elements and codes; (b) bibliographic formats, films, computer tapes and sound recordings; (c) literary texts in machine-readable form; and (f) reprography and micrographics.

(2) Make unique and major resource collections available nationwide. Institutions with unique resources of national significance, such as the Harvard University Libraries, the New York Public Library, the Newberry Library, the Glass Information Center in Corning, New York, and the Chemical Abstracts Service, would be provided incremental funding to help extend their extramural services to the whole country.

(3) Develop centralized services for networking. While many services can be better managed locally, others might be sponsored centrally in either the public or private sector, for example, a national audiovisual repository, a national system of interlibrary communication, a national depository for the preservation of microform masters, and "best copies" of all works of research value, a national periodical bank, and machine-readable data banks of articles and abstracts in the fields of language, literature, or musicology.

(4) Explore computer use. Computers have become indispensable tools of network operations, not only for routine clerical tasks, such as the dissemination of bibliographic information, the acquisition of books, catalog card production, and the control of circulation and serial records, but also for the retrival of knowledge resources in machine-readable form. In addition to dedicated minicomputers for local internal processing, a nationwide network might be expected to employ centralized computer installations (a) for production of bibliographic data for use by local agencies throughout the country, and (b) for searching the knowledge resource itself to learn what is available where, to record new holdings and to arrange interlibrary delivery.

(5) Apply new forms of telecommunications. In order to place people in more immediate contact with the total national information resources, a future telecommunications sytem might eventually integrate teletype, audio, digital and video signals into a single system. The greatest boon to national access to the public knowledge resource would be free or reduced rates for educational and cultural use of the Federal Telecommunications System and satellite communication channels, at least until the traffic has reached an economically viable level.

(6) Support research and development. A Federal program of research and development, through grants and contracts, should address such problems as the application of new technologies, the relevance of services to different reader communities, the effects of new information systems on users, and the profession itself as it struggles with the dynamics of change.

(7) Foster cooperation with similar national and international programs. In order to tap the knowledge resources of the world, the national program should support such efforts as those of UNESCO's UNISIST project, the International Standards Office, the International Federation of Library Associations, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Organizational Relationships and Supporting Responsibilities

In addition to the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, key components of the national program are the fifty states, the Library of Congress, and the private sector. Each of the levels in the nationwide program should bear its share of the total financial burden.

Responsibilities of State Governments

The Federal Government would fund those aspects of the network which support national objectives and stimulate statewide and multistate library development. The state governments would accept the major share of the cost of coordinating and supporting the intrastate components of the network, as well as part of the cost of participating in multistate planning. The states could participate most helpfully by enacting or updating library legislation and by establishing or strengthening state library agencies to administer state programs in the context of the national program.

Some of the advantages that would accrue to a state from its participation in a nationwide network are: (1) more information for its residents than it could possibly afford to amass through its own capital investment; (2) reduced interstate telecommunication costs; (3) access to computer software, databases and technical equipment; (4) compatibility with national programs; (5) matching funding for bringing state and local resources up to acceptable standards; (6) matching funding to initiate network operations; and (7) the ability to invest mainly in immediate state and local needs while relying upon the national network for specialized material and services.

Responsibilities of the Private Sector

The private sector, as a major producer of cultural, scientific, technical, and industrial information, must work closely with the public sector in order to make the national network both useful and cost-effective. A new orientation to Federal funding and user economics might be required to harmonize the traditional library information systems with the newer commercial and other specialized information systems. The Commission believes that this area will require intensive study and full collaboration among many different organizations before a meaningful legislative recommendation can be developed.

Responsibilities of the Library of Congress

Although not so designated by law, the Library of Congress is *de facto* a National Library. The Commission believes that it should legally be so designated. In that role it should accept the following responsibilities in the national program: (1) expansion of its lending function to that of a National Lending Library of final resort; (2) expansion of coverage under the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging; (3) expansion of Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC); (4) the on-line distribution of the bibliographic database to the various nodes of the national network; (5) an augmented reference service to support the national system for bibliographic service; (6) operation of a comprehensive National Serials Service; (7) establishment of a technical services center to provide training in, and information about, Library of Congress techniques and processes, with emphasis on automation; (8) development of improved access to state and local government publications; and (9) further implementation of the national program to preserve physically deteriorating library materials.

Proposed Legislation

Future legislation will have as its objective the nationwide network and will: (1) outline the role of the Federal Government, the national libraries, and the states; (2) specify the functions that should be performed centrally; (3) establish the basis for appropriate Federal-state and state-local matching funding; (4) establish a locus of Federal responsibility for implementing the policies and programs of the National Commission; (5) provide a framework for private sector participation; and (6) safeguard privacy, confidentiality, and freedom of expression.

Funding

Since 1956, with the passage of the Library Services Act, the Federal Government has provided funds for new services, library training and research, new building construction, aid to special groups, and interlibrary cooperation. In 1973 the Administration recommended the substitution of revenue sharing for categorical Federal grant programs. The preponderance of testimony to the Commission says that revenue sharing is not working for libraries. Recent actions by Congress have restored appropriations for many categorical aid programs, but, despite the proposed Library Partnership Act, the threat of discontinuance of those programs persists. Meanwhile, the Commission believes that the American public has not only accepted the principle of Federal funding for libraries, but has also equated it with Federal responsibility for education.

It is premature to stipulate criteria for requesting financial assistance from the Federal Government under the national program, but suggestions are herewith put forward for consideration. For example, each institution or agency wishing to participate in the network might be asked to:

(1) Request support only for programs that are consistent with national program aids and objectives;
(2) Be willing to subscribe to, and to utilize national bibliographic, technical, and other standards;
(3) Provide assurance that successful programs basic to a library's mission and begun with Federal funds, will be sustained by the recipient for at least several years;
(4) Stipulate that Federal funds would not be used to offset or dilute financial responsibility at the local, regional, or state level;
(5) Match Federal funds with local or state funds according to a formula based on factors other than merely population or per capita income;
(6) Develop a mutually compatible formula for matching funds between the state and local governments similar to that between the state and Federal Government; and
(7) Adhere to the protocols and conventions of use established for a nationwide network.

Until a new funding policy for the national program is worked out and passed into legislation, the Commission strongly favors the continuation of categorical aid under existing titles.

Conclusion

The Commission believes that the country's library and information services are not yet organized to meet the needs of the Nation as a whole. The Nation must change direction by treating recorded knowedge as a national resource for the benefit of all people and the national welfare. The necessary changes in manpower development, in the application of technology, in Federal and state investment policy, in cooperative, interjurisdictional arrangements and in forms and styles of services with come about gradually; but the Commission is satisfied that the library and information communities are now prepared to work together in creating the strongest possible information services for the country. It urges the American people, through Federal, state, and local governments, and public and private institutions, to support a nationwide program of library and information service as a high-priority national goal.

Appendix III

President's Committee on Libraries (1966–1968)

Name	Organization
Wilbur J. Cohen, Chairman	Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
Orville L. Freeman	Secretary of Agriculture
Donald F. Hornig	Director of the Office of Science and Technology
Leland J. Haworth	Director of the National Science Foundation
L. Quincy Mumford	Librarian of Congress

National Advisory Commission on Libraries (1966–1968)

Name	Organization
Douglas M. Knight, Chairman	President, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina
Frederick Burkhardt, Vice Chairman	President, American Council of Learned Societies, New York, New York
Estelle Brodman	Librarian and Professor of Medical History, Washington University, School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri
Launor F. Carter	Vice President and Manager, Public Systems Division, System Development Corporation, Santa Monica, California
Verner W. Clapp	Consultant, Council on Library Resources, Washington, D.C.
Carl Elliott	Attorney at Law, and former U.S. Congressman, Jasper, Alabama
Alvin C. Eurich	President, Academy for Educational Development, New York, New York
Mildred P. Frary	Director of Library Services, City School Libraries, Los Angeles, California
Herman H. Fussler	Director of the University Library and Professor in the Graduate Library School, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
Marian G. Gallagher	Professor of Law and Law Librarian, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
Emerson Greenaway	Director, Free Library of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Caryl P. Haskins	President, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D.C.
William N. Hubbard, Jr.	Dean, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Dan Lacy	Senior Vice President, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, New York
Bessie Boehm Moore	Supervisor of Economic Education, State Department of Education, State Capitol, Little Rock, Arkansas

Carl F. J. Overhage	Professor of Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Harry H. Ransom	Chancellor, University of Texas, Austin, Texas
Wilbur L. Schramm	Director, Institute for Communication Research, Stanford University, Stanford, California
Mrs. George Rodney Wallace	Trustee, Fitchburg Public Library, Fitchburg, Massachusetts
Stephen J. Wright	President, United Negro College Fund, Inc., New York, New York

Staff of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries

Melville, J. Ruggles, *Executive Director* (November 1, 1966-December 31, 1967)
Daniel J. Reed, *Deputy Director* (January 1, 1967-December 31, 1967)
E. Shepley Nourse, *Editor* (August 15, 1967-August 8, 1968)
Mary Alice Hedge, *Administrative Officer* (August 1, 1967-August 8, 1968)
Richard K. Burns, *Research Associate* (September 11, 1967-December 31, 1967)

Appendix IV
NCLIS Publications

Publications listed in this appendix with Stock Numbers are available from: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Publications listed with ED Numbers are available from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210. Many are available from both. For documents with neither GPO or ERIC Numbers nor an identified publisher, inquire at the Commission offices about availability.

The National Program

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action. 1975. 106 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00086-5 – ED 107 312)

The Program document. Provides the long-range planning framework for developing library and information policy.

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action, A Summary. October 1977. 14 pp. (ED 167 128)

Summarizes the program document. Included herein as Appendix II.

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action, An Overview. September 1978.

Brochure highlights the program document.

Reports (listed in reverse chronological order)

1979 *A Comparative Evaluation of Alternative Systems for the Provision of Effective Access to Periodical Literature,* by Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts. October 1979. (Stock Number 052-003-00715-1 – ED 184 576)

Hypothesizes three system approaches to a national periodicals system, and analyzes the strength and weaknesses of each in both qualitative and quantitative terms.

1979 *Problems in Bibliographic Access to Non-Print Materials: Project Media Base: Final Report.* A project of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and the Association for Educational Communications and Technology. October 1979. 86 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00714-2 – ED 185 968)

Examines efforts toward automated bibliographic control of audiovisual resources in a network context and presents some requirements for the future.

1978 *Government Publications: Their Role in the National Program for Library and Information Services,* by Bernard M. Fry. December 1978. 128 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00648-1)

Reviews current availability and accessibility of local, state and Federal Government publications. Discusses proposals for improvements, including a National Center for government publications.

1978 *The Role of the School Library Media Program in Networking.* Prepared by the NCLIS Task Force on the Role of the School Library Media Program in the National Program. September 1978. 91 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-0622-7 – ED 168 599)

Reviews school library participation in networking nationwide, its benefits and the problems hindering development. Recommendations are addressed to specific groups.

1978 *The Role of the Library of Congress in the Evolving National Network.* Final report of a study conducted by Lawrence F. Buckland and William L. Basinski of Inforonics, Inc., Commissioned by the Library of Congress' National Network Development Office and funded by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. 1978. 141 pp. (Stock Number 030-000-00102-8 – ED 180 476)

Describes a proposed role for the Library of Congress as a national bibliographic resource based on analysis of results of a survey of twenty-three libraries and network organizations.

1978 *American National Standards Committee Z39: Recommended Future Directions.* Prepared by the NCLIS Task Force on American National Standards Committee Z39, Activities and Future Direction. February 1978. 63 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00518-2)

Reviews the activities of Committee Z39. Recommends modifying its scope and activities to reflect the broader field of information transfer and administrative changes that would help accomplish this goal.

1977 *A Computer Network Protocol for Library and Infomation Science Applications.* Prepared by the NCLIS/National Bureau of Standards Task Force on Computer Network Protocols. December 1977. 90 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00601-4 – ED 168 463)

Describes a proposed computer-to-computer protocol for electronic communication of digital information over a nationwide library bibliographic network, thereby clearing away a major technical roadblock which impeded establishment of a coherent network.

1977 *Library Photocopying in the United States: With Implications for the Development of a Copyright Royalty Payment Mechanism,* by King Research, Inc. A Report on studies, jointly funded by NCLIS, the National Science Foundation, and the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works. October 1977. 251 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00443-7)

Presents the results of a study of the amount of photocopying of library materials by library staff in the United States libraries. Analyzes the implications of the new Copyright Law from the perspectives of libraries and publishers, and describes alternative payment mechanisms.

1977 *Library Photocopying in the United States: With Implications for the Development of a Copyright Royalty Payment Mechanism, A Summary.* October 1977. 13 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00498-4 – ED 149 772)

Summarizes the results of the King Research Study.

1977 *Effective Access to the Periodical Literature: A National Program.* Prepared by the NCLIS Task Force on a National Periodicals System. April 1977. 92 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00353-8 – ED 148 342)

Proposed a plan for a national periodicals system and the creation of a National Periodicals Center. The Library of Congress is recommended as the organization for developing, managing and operating the Center.

1977 *National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975: Resources Needed for Public and Academic Libraries and Public School Library/Media Centers.* A study submitted by Boyd Ladd, consultant. March 1977. 277 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00328-7 – ED 139 381)

Juxtaposes two sets of data: "Indicators of Needs" for resources of measurable kinds in each of three categories of libraries (public, public school, and academic) and reports from these categories of libraries on their resources.

1977 *Improving State Aid to Public Libraries.* Report prepared for the Urban Libraries Council by Government Studies and Systems, Inc. Published by

NCLIS. February 1977. 65 pp. Appendices (Stock Number 052-003-00325-2—ED 138 253)

Argues that public library development should be considered an integral part of the states' mandate to provide public education. Documents the inadequacies of state-aid systems for public libraries and suggests a strategy for improvement.

1976 *Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Federal Funding of Public Libraries.* Study prepared by Government Studies and Systems, Inc. December 1976. 118 pp. Appendix (Stock Number 052-003-00327-9—ED 138 252)

Presents results of an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Federal funding of public libraries and proposes the general design of a revised system.

1976 *Elements of Information Resources Policy: Library and Other Information Services* by Anthony G. Oettinger. January 1976. (ED 118 067)

Examines relationships among information providers and their clients in order to determine the economic, institutional, and technological factors that are key in deciding how people get the information they need.

1976 *National Information Policy.* Report to the President of the United States submitted by the staff of the Domestic Council Committee on the Right of Privacy. Published by NCLIS. 1976. 233 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00296-5)

Discusses the need for a national information policy created by continuing advances in computer and communications technology. Describes the major policy issues and recommends the coordination of information policy formulation within the Executive Branch.

1974 *Resources and Bibliographic Support for a Nationwide Library Program.* Final Report submitted by Vernon E. Palmour, Marcia C. Bellassai, and Nancy K. Roderer. Westat, Inc. August 1974. 267 pp. (Stock Number 5203-00061—ED 905 914)

Describes a structure for allowing the organization of existing resource centers and bibliographic centers into a nationwide program for improved interlibrary loan services.

1974 *Library and Information Service Needs of the Nation. Processings of a Conference on the Needs of Occupational, Ethnic, and Other Groups in the United States.* Edited by Carlos A. Cuadra and Marcia J. Bates. August 1974. (Stock Number 5203-00033—ED 101 716)

Proceedings and papers presented at the NCLIS User Conference, University of Denver, May 24-25, 1973. Also included: "Information and Society," by Edwin Parker, pp. 9-50, and "Speculations on the Socio-cultural Context of Public Information Provision in the Seventies and Beyond," by Marcia J. Bates, pp. 51-76.

1974 *Continuing Library and Information Science Education.* Final report submitted by Elizabeth W. Stone. May 1974. Various paging (Stock Number 5203-00045—ED 100312)

Describes results of a study of the continuing education needs of library and information science personnel. Recommends the creation of the Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (CLENE).

1974 *Alternatives for Financing the Public Library.* Study submitted by Government Studies and Systems, Inc. May 1974. 20 pp. (Stock Number 5203-00044—ED 100 303)

Examines and evaluates the present pattern of public library financing and suggests alternatives to provide more adequate funding.

1973 *An Inquiry Into the Patterns Among the States for Funding Public Library Services* by Larry G. Young and Others. Public Administration Service, Washington, D.C. (ED 075 031)

This study endeavors to develop a systematic method for collecting useful data on income sources for the over 7,000 public libraries and library systems throughout the country.

1973 *A Feasibility Study of Centralized and Regionalized Interlibrary Loan Centers* by Rolland E. Stevens. April 1973. Association of Research Libraries (ARL). (ED 076 206)

Recommends establishment of a network to be funded by the Federal Government of regional bibliographic centers, resource centers and back-up centers centrally planned, but with a decentralized service program. Methodology and an outline for a cost study are included.

1973 *Preliminary Investigation of Present and Potential Library and Information Service Needs* by Charles P. Bourne and Others. February 1973. (ED 073 786)

The primary objectives of this project were (1) to identify population groups with information needs that differ from the needs of the general population and to define these needs, and (2) to formulate tentative specifications for post-1975 library services.

1973 *Information and Society* by Edwin B. Parker. March 1973. (ED 073 776)

Deals in turn with economic trends, technology trends, and social trends, as each is likely to influence information needs. Some suggestions for meeting the needs indicated by these trends.

Annual Reports

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Annual Report to the President and the Congress

1971-1972	(ED 071 769)
1972-1973	(ED 088 505)
1973-1974	(ED 110 019)
1974-1975	(ED 119 676)
1975-1976	(ED 140 799)
1976-1977	(ED 167 127)
1977-1978	(ED 191 425)
1978-1979	
1979-1980	

The Related Papers

Relationship and Involvement of the State Library Agencies with the National Program Proposed by NCLIS – Alphonse F. Trezza, Director, Illinois State Library, November 1974. (ED 100 387)

Role of the Public Library in the National Program – Allie Beth Martin, Director, Tulsa City/County Library System, October 1974. (ED 100 388)

The Relationship and Involvement of the Special Library with the National Program – Edward G. Strable, Manager, Information Services, J. Walter Thompson Company – Chicago, November 1974. (ED 100 389)

The Independent Research Library – William S. Budington, Executive Director and Librarian, The John Crerar Library, October 1974. (ED 100 390)

The Information Service Environment Relationships and Priorities – Paul G. Zurkowski, President, Information Industry Association, November 1974. (ED 100 391)

Manpower and Educational Programs for Management, Research and Professional Growth in Library and Information Services – Robert S.

Taylor, Dean, School of Information Studies, Syracuse University, October 1974. (ED 100 392)

School Library Media Programs and the National Program for Library and Information Services – Bernard M. Franckowiak, School Library Supervisor, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, November 1974. (ED 100 393)

National Program of Library and Information Services of NCLIS: Implication for College and Community College Libraries – Beverly P. Lynch, Executive Secretary, Association of College and Research Libraries, American Library Association, December 1974. (ED 100 394)

The National Library Network, Its Economic Rationale and Funding – Robert M. Hayes, Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California, December 1974. (ED 114 098)

Intellectual Freedom and Privacy: Comments on a National Program for Library and Information Services – R. Kathleen Molz, formerly Chairman, Intellectual Freedom Committee, American Library Association, December 1974. (ED 100 395)

International Library and Information Service Developments as They Relate to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science – Foster E. Mohrhardt, former President, Association of Research Libraries and American Library Association, December 1974. (ED 100 396)

An Economic Profile of the U.S. Book Industry – Curtis G. Benjamin, Consultant, McGraw-Hill, Inc., November 1974. (ED 114 009)

The Role of the Information Center in the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Programs for the Improvement of National Information Services – Herman M. Weisman, Manager, Information Services, National Bureau of Standards, November 1974. (ED 100 397)

The Relationship of the Government and the Private Sector in the Proposed National Program – David Carvey, Vice President, Disclosure, Inc., November 1974. (ED 114 100)

The Governance of Library Networks – a Proposal for New Federal Legislation – John Bystrom, Professor of Communications, University of Hawaii.

The Future of Federal Categorical Library Programs – Robert Frase, Consulting Economist, March 1975. (ED 114 101)

Availability and Accessibility of Government Publications in the National Program for Library and Information Services – Bernard Fry, Dean, Graduate Library School, Indiana University. (See REPORTS, 1978)

Quantitative Data Required to Support and Implement a National Program for Library and Information Services – Theodore Samore, School of Library Science, The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Urban Information Centers and their Interface with the National Program for Library and Information Services – Jane E. Stevens, Library Science Department, Queens College, May 1975. (ED 114 102)

The Role of Not-for-Profit Discipline-Oriented Information-Accessing Services in a National Program for Library and Information Services – Fred A. Tate, Assistant Director for Planning and Development, Chemical Abstracts Service, December 1975.

The Impact of Machine-Readable Data Bases on Library and Information Services – Martha Williams, Director, Information Retrieval Research Laboratory, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, April 1975. (ED 114 103)

The Role of the United States Book Exchange in the Nationwide Library and Information Services Network – Alice Dulany Ball, Executive Director, The United States Book Exchange, Inc., May 1975. (ED 114 104)

Regional Hearings

Midwest Regional Hearings, Chicago, Illinois, September 27, 1972
- Volume I: Oral Testimony (ED 068 143)
- Volume II: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 068 144)
- Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 077 547)
- (See also *In Our Opinion*, Illinois State Library) (ED 114 047)

Far West Regional Hearing, San Francisco, California, November 29, 1972
- Volume I: Oral Testimony (ED 077 545)
- Volume II: Scheduled witnesses (ED 077 546)
- Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 077 547)

Southwest Regional Hearing, Atlanta, Georgia, March 7, 1973
- Volume I: Oral Testimony (ED 077 548)
- Volume II: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 077 549)
- Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 077 550)

Northeast Regional Hearing, Boston, Massachusetts, October 3, 1973
- Volume I: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 088 451)
- Volume II: Oral Testimony (ED 088 452)
- Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 088 453)
- See also *Yankee Comments;* New England Library Board (ED 112 947)

Southwest Regional Hearing, San Antonio, Texas, April 24, 1974
- Oral and Written Testimony (ED 092 129)

Mountain Plains Regional Hearing, Denver, Colorado, September 18, 1974
- Volume I: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 100 342)
- Volume II: Oral Testimony (ED 100 343)
- Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 100 344)

Mid-Atlantic States Regional Hearing, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1975
- Volume I: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 111 362)
- Volume II: Written Testimony (ED 111 363)
- Volume III: Transcribed Testimony (ED 111 364)

National Advisory Commission on Libraries

Libraries at Large, Douglas M. Knight and E. Shepley Nourse, R.R. Bowker Company, New York, 1969 (Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, Associate Project Director)

Library Services for the Nation's Needs: Toward Fulfillment of a National Policy. Final Report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries. (ED 020 446)

Documents with Stock Numbers are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Documents with ED Numbers are available from ERIC Document Reproduction Services, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210.

Other Publications

The following is a list of some publications issued by other organizations which were supported entirely or in part by NCLIS.

Reports (listed in reverse chronological order)

1980 *National Union Catalog Experience*, by Raymond F. Vondran, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Network Planning Paper Number 6 (Available from the Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Navy Yard Annex, Building 159, Washington, D.C. 20541).

Discusses the production of the National Union Catalog in card form since 1901 and analyzes the variations in the records. This study will provide a basis for deriving the requirements for producing a consistent nationwide database.

1978 *Initial Considerations for a Nationwide Data Base*, by Edwin J. Buchinski, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. (Available from the Library of Congress. See Above. (ED 168 517)

Discusses the requirements for establishing a nationwide data base of cataloging information.

1978 *The Subject Access Problem—Opportunities for Solution: A Workshop.* A project of the Committee for the Coordination of Bibliographic Control, Washington, D.C. (ED 174 265)

Presents the recommendations of a workshop organized to: highlight the role of subject access for the user; compare techniques now being used and applicable research efforts; emphasize the role and nature of authority files in subject access; and seek opportunities to improve information preparation for subject access.

1977 *Toward a National Library and Information Service Network. The Library Bibliographic Component*, by Henriette D. Avram, Director, Network Development Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. (ED 142 222)

Contains the goals, assumptions, objectives and functions of the National Library and Information Service Network and its library bibliographic component.

1977 *Study of Current and Potential Uses of International Standard Book Number in United States Libraries. Final Report.* A project of the Committee for the Coordination of National Bibliographic Control, Washington, D.C. (ED 174 264)

Reports on the amount and types of both current and potential use of the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) by United States libraries.

Appendix V
Projects of NCLIS

Title: Task Force on Public/Private Sector Relations

Task Force Members:

Name	Title/Organization
Robert F. Asleson	President, U.S. Operations, Information Handling Services, Englewood, Colorado
Glenn Bacon	Director, Santa Teresa Laboratory, General Products Division, International Business Machines, San Jose, California
William S. Budington	Director, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Illinois
J. Christopher Burns	Vice President, Planning, The Washington Post Company, Washington, D.C.
Pauline Atherton Cochrane	Professor, School of Information Studies, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York
Marilyn Courtot	Assistant Secretary, United States Senate, Washington, D.C.
Melvin S. Day	Director, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia
Joseph W. Duncan	Director, Federal Statistical Policy, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.
Amitai W. Etzioni*	Senior Advisor, Office of Administration, The White House, Washington, D.C.
Mark Foster	President, Microband National System, Inc., New York, New York
Thomas J. Galvin	Dean, School of Library and Information Science, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Lois Granick	Director, Psyc INFO, American Psychological Association, Washington, D.C.
Neal Gregory	Information Policy Liaison, Committee on House Administration, U.S House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.
Robert M. Hayes Chairman	Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California, Los Angeles, California
Frederick G. Kilgour	President, and Executive Director, Ohio College Library Center, Columbus, Ohio
William Nelson	Senior Vice President, Business Development, Interactive Data Corporation, Waltham, Massachusetts
Richard Neustadt	Assistant Director of Domestic Policy Staff, The White House, Washington, D.C.

*Resigned April 24, 1980.

Philip A. Rubin	Director, Engineering Research Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Washington, D.C.
Roger K. Summit	Director, Information Systems, Lockheed Information Systems, Palo Alto, California
Nettie Taylor	Assistant State Superintendent for Libraries and Director, Maryland State Department of Education, Baltimore, Maryland
Loene Trubkin	President, Da... Courier, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky

NCLIS Commission Members:

Charles Benton
Carlos A. Cuadra
Marian P. Leith
Philip A. Sprague

Rapporteur:

Dorothy J. Anderson, Denton, Texas

NCLIS Staff:

Ruth L. Tighe (Staff Liaison)
Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar

Official Observer:

Kenneth Allen, Information Systems Policy Division, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C.

Title: Task Force on Community Information and Referral Services

Task Force Members:

Name	Title/Organization
Carolyn Anthony	Chief, Community Information Service, Baltimore County Public Library, Towson, Maryland
Thomas Childers	Professor, Library Science, School of Library and Information Science, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Jean E. Coleman	Director, Office for Library Outreach Services, American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois (Liaison to Community Information and Referral Services Task Force from Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities)
Kay Collins	Consultant, Denver, Colorado

Robert Croneberger (Chairman)	Director, Memphis-Shelby County Public Library and Information Center, Memphis, Tennessee
Kenneth E. Dowlin	Director, Pikes Peak Regional Library District, Colorado Springs, Colorado
Corazon E. Doyle	Executive Director, Community Information and Referral Services, Phoenix, Arizona
Hardy Franklin	Director, D.C. Public Library, Washington, D.C.
Thomas D. Harnish	Manager, Home Delivery of Library Services Research Program, OCLC, Inc., Columbus, Ohio
Norman Maas	Chief, The Information Place (TIP), Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Michigan
Gerald J. Sophar*	Executive Officer, Science and Education Administration, Technical Information Systems, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland and Administrator for Federal/Local Community Information Programs, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, Washington, D.C.

Commissioners:

Charles Benton
Carlos A. Cuadra
Joan H. Gross
Clara S. Jones

Staff:

Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar
Ruby O. Woods Robinson (Staff Liaison)

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*On Loan From the Science and Education Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Title: Task Force on the Role of the Special Library in Nationwide Networks and Cooperative Programs

Task Force Members:

Name	Title/Organization
Mark H. Baer	Director of Libraries, Hewlett-Packard Company, Palo Alto, California
Patricia W. Berger (Chairman)	Library Division, U.S. National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.
James B. Dodd	Head, Users Services Division, Georgia Institute of Technology, Price Gilbert Memorial Library, Atlanta, Georgia

Glyn T. Evans	Director, Library Services, SUNY—Central Administration, Albany, New York
Robert W. Gibson, Jr.	Head, Library Department, General Motors Research Laboratories, Warren, Michigan
Margaret H. Graham	Manager, Research and Engineering Information Services, Exxon Research and Engineering Company, Linden, New Jersey
Sara I. Hill	Director, Oklahoma University-Tulsa Medical Center Library, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Mary Lou Kovacic	Supervisor, Technical Communications Center, 3M, St. Paul, Minnesota
M. Bruce Maxian (Vice Chairman)	Assistant Professor of Library Science, Graduate Library School, Long Island University, Greenvale, New York
Barbara M. Robinson	Director, Metropolitan Washington Library Council, Washington, D.C.
Betty Taylor	Professor of Law and Director, University of Florida Legal Information Center, Gainesville, Florida
James K. Webster	Director, Science and Engineering Library, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York

Commissioners:

Helmut Alpers
Charles Benton
Robert W. Burns, Jr.

Staff:

Ruth L. Tighe (Staff Liaison)

Special Library Association Staff:

David R. Bender, Executive Director

Title: Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities

Task Force Members:

Name	Title/Organization
Pepe J. Barron	Executive Director, El Congreso Nacional De Asuntos Colegiales, Washington, D.C.
Henry C. Chang	Director and Territorial Librarian, Bureau of Libraries, Museums and Archeological Services, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands
David Cohen	Professor, Graduate School of Library and Information Studies, Queens College of the City University of New York, Flushing, New York

Jean E. Coleman	Director, Office for Library Outreach Services, American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois
Marjorie N. Farmer	Executive Director, Reading and English Division, Curriculum Office, School District of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Eleanor Hinton Hoytt	Assistant Professor, School of Library and Information Studies, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia
E. J. Josey (Chairman)	Chief, Bureau of Specialist Library Services, New York State Education Department, Albany, New York
Lawrence E. Koziarz	Director, Ethnic Heritage Studies Program, U.S. Education Department, Washington, D.C.
Lillian Lopez	Coordinator, The New York Public Library, Fordham Library Center, Bronx, New York
Virginia H. Mathews	Vice President, Library Professional Publications, The Shoe String Press, Hamden, Connecticut
Thomas C. Phelps	Assistant Director, Division of Public Programs, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C.
Elizabeth Martinez Smith	County Librarian, Orange County Public Library, Orange, California
Jessie Carney Smith	University Librarian, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee
Lotsee Patterson Smith	Associate Professor, Texas Woman's University, School of Library Science, Denton, Texas
Julia Li Wu	Director, Indochinese Children's Assistance Program, Los Angeles School District, Los Angeles, California (former NCLIS Commissioner, 1973-78)

Commissioners:

Charles Benton
Joan H. Gross
Horace E. Tate

Staff:

Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar
Ruby O. Woods Robinson (Staff Liaison)

Appendix VI

Fiscal Statement—FY 1980

Appropriation	$686,000
Total	$686,000

Expenditures

Compensation for personnel	
Staff	$240,694
Commission Members	76,988
Benefits	29,381
Subtotal	$347,063
Operating Expenses	
Office rental, utilities and communications	$ 39,392
Equipment, furniture and furnishings	3,119
Printing and reproduction	14,064
Government Services	8,900
Planning, policy, and management evaluations and studies	70,166
Supplies and miscellaneous	7,133
Travel and per diem	132,156
Subtotal	$274,930
Interagency Agreements, Contracts, Task Forces	63,700
Subtotal	685,693
Returned to U.S. Treasury	307
Total	$686,000

Appendix VII

Public Law 93-568
93rd Congress, S. J. Res. 40
December 31, 1974

Joint Resolution

To authorize and request the President to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services not later than 1978, and for other purposes.

Whereas access to information and ideas is indispensable to the development of human potential, the advancement of civilization, and the continuance of enlightened self-government; and 88 STAT. 1855

Whereas the preservation and the dissemination of information and ideas are the primary purpose and function of libraries and information centers; and 88 STAT. 1856

Whereas the growth and augmentation of the Nation's libraries and information centers are essential if all Americans are to have reasonable access to adequate services of libraries and information centers; and

Whereas new achievements in technology offer a potential for enabling libraries and information centers to serve the public more fully, expeditiously, and economically; and

Whereas maximum realization of the potential inherent in the use of advanced technology by libraries and information centers requires cooperation through planning for, and coordination of, the services of libraries and information centers; and

Whereas the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is developing plans for meeting national needs for library and information services and for coordinating activities to meet those needs; and

Whereas productive recommendations for expanding access to libraries and information services will require public understanding and support as well as that of public and private libraries and information centers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the President of the United States is authorized to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services not later than 1978. White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Authorization.

(b) (1) The purpose of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services (hereinafter referred to as the "Conference") shall be to develop recommendations for the further improvement of the Nation's libraries and information centers and their use by the public, in accordance with the policies set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

(2) The Conference shall be composed of, and bring together—

(A) representatives of local, statewide, regional, and national institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations which provide library and information services to the public;

(B) representatives of educational institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations (including professional and scholarly associations for the advancement of education and research);

(C) persons with special knowledge of, and special competence in, technology as it may be used for the improvement of library and information services; and

(D) representatives of Federal, State, and local governments, professional and lay people, and other members of the general public.

(c)(1) The Conference shall be planned and conducted under the direction of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

88 STAT. 1857

(2) In administering this joint resolution, the Commission shall—

(A) when appropriate, request the cooperation and assistance of other Federal departments and agencies in order to carry out its responsibilities;

(B) make technical and financial assistance (by grant, contract, or otherwise) available to the States to enable them to organize and conduct conferences and other meetings in order to prepare for the Conference; and

(C) prepare and make available background materials for the use of delegates to the Conference and associated State conferences, and prepare and distribute such reports of the Conference and associated State conferences as may be appropriate.

(3)(A) Each Federal department and agency is authorized and directed to cooperate with, and provide assistance to, the Commission upon its request under clause (A) of paragraph (2). For that purpose, each Federal department and agency is authorized to provide personnel to the Commission. The Commission shall be deemed to be a part of any executive or military department of which a request is made under clause (A) of paragraph (2).

(B) The Librarian of Congress is authorized to detail personnel to the Commission, upon request, to enable the Commission to carry out its functions under this joint resolution.

(4) In carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution, the Commission is authorized to engage such personnel as may be necessary, without regard for the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive civil service, and without regard for chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

5 USC 101 et seq.
5 USC 5101, 5301.

(5) The Commission is authorized to publish and distribute for the Conference the reports authorized under this joint resolution.

Travel expenses, per diem.

(6) Members of the Conference may, while away from their homes or regular places of business and attending the Conference, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as may be allowed under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons serving without pay. Such expenses may be paid by way of advances, reimbursement, or in installments as the Commission may determine.

Report to President, transmittal to Congress.

(d) A final report of the Conference, containing such findings and recommendations as may be made by the Conference, shall be submitted to the President not later than one hundred and twenty days following the close of the Conference, which final report shall be made public and, within ninety days after its receipt by the President, transmitted to the Congress together with a statement of the President containing the President's recommendations with respect to such report.

Advisory committee, establishment.

(e)(1) There is hereby established a twenty-eight member advisory committee of the Conference composed of (A) at least three members of the Commission designated by the Chairman thereof; (B) five persons designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives with no more than three being members of the House of Representatives; (C) five persons designated by the President pro tempore of the Senate with no more than three being members of the Senate; and (D) not more than fifteen persons appointed by the President. Such advisory committee shall assist and advise the Commission in planning and conducting the Conference. The Chairman of the Commission shall serve as Chairman of the Conference.

(2) The Chairman of the Commission is authorized, in his discretion, to establish, prescribe functions for, and appoint members to, such advisory and technical committees as may be necessary to assist and advise the Conference in carrying out its functions.

88 STAT. 1858

(3) Members of any committee established under this subsection who are not regular full-time officers or employees of the United States shall, while attending to the business of the Conference, be entitled to receive compensation therefor at a rate fixed by the President but not exceeding the rate of pay specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime. Such members may, while away from their homes or regular places of business, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as may be authorized under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

Compensation.

5 USC 5332 note.

(f) The Commission shall have authority to accept, on behalf of the Conference, in the name of the United States, grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement by the Commission in furtherance of the Conference. Such grants, gifts, or bequests offered the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter such grants, gifts, and bequests in a special account to the credit of the Commission for the purposes of this joint resolution.

(g) For the purpose of this joint resolution, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

"State."

(h) There are authorized to be appropriated without fiscal year limitations such sums, but not to exceed $3,500,000, as may be necessary to carry out this joint resolution. Such sums shall remain available for obligation until expended.

Appropriation.

Approved December 31, 1974.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 93-1056 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and
No. 93-1619 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 93-521 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare) and
No. 93-1409 (Comm. of Conference).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 119 (1973): Nov. 20, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 120 (1974): Dec. 12, considered and passed House, amended.
Dec. 13, Senate concurred in House amendment with an amendment.
Dec. 16, Senate reconsidered and concurred in House amendment with an amendment.
Dec. 19, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

Appendix VIII

Resolutions Adopted at the First White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979

Reprinted from the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Summary Final Report

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Introduction

The 64 resolutions contained in this report represent the principal work and expression of the hundreds of delegates to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. In preparation for this Conference, 58 conferences were organized to ensure all citizens and residents of the United States and Territories an opportunity to express their concerns and to provide their ideas on the agenda and structure of the Conference.

Delegations met in 49 of the 50 States, in the U.S. Territories of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia. American Indian citizens living on or near reservations and Federal librarians also gathered in separate meetings to define their concerns. Conference planners conducted five topical conferences which dealt with library and information services and funding, resource sharing, literacy, technology, and international information exchange. More than 50 professional societies and associations submitted formal statements and concerned citizens from all walks of life sent hundreds of letters expressing their views on issues the Conference should address.

All of these sources generated approximately 3,000 resolutions and recommendations which provided the basis for the analysis that resulted in the structure of the Conference. The Conference was organized so that each delegate could select and concentrate on policy issues in one of the five major themes: Library and Information Services for: 1) Personal Needs; 2) Lifelong Learning; 3) Organizations and the Professions; 4) Governing Society and 5) International Cooperation and Understanding.

A set of Rules, approved by the delegates, guided the Conference procedures. These Rules organized Conference delegates into 34 different work groups, each with about 20 members. Each work group addressed policy issues in one of the five major theme areas. The work of all groups in a given theme area was consolidated during its theme session. The work groups drafted resolutions, then presented them in each of the theme sessions for discussion and voting. In turn, the priority resolutions from each theme session went before the entire delegate body for consideration in the general sessions.

To expedite the flow of resolutions from the work groups through the theme sessions to the general session, the delegates selected Resolutions Committees. Each theme area had a [Theme] Resolutions Committee comprised of one member from each work group. The five [Theme] Resolutions Committees, in turn, selected ten delegates who served as the Conference [General] Resolutions Committee.

The work groups developed hundreds of resolutions. Delegates advanced other resolutions by petition. At the final general session of the Conference, delegates considered the resolutions in two ways. The priority resolutions advanced from the theme sessions were reviewed and voted upon at the general session. All resolutions cleared by petition were introduced at the general session; those receiving a two-thirds vote in favor of consideration were debated and voted by the delegates. Other resolutions advanced from the theme sessions were voted on by paper ballot at the conclusion of the final general session.

Under the Conference Rules and through action taken at the general Conference session, the [General] Resolutions Committee was reconstituted as the "Committee of the Conference" and was authorized to prepare the final report of the Conference resolutions. The committee met in Chicago on January 5, 1980 to review action taken at the Conference and to prepare the final report of the Conference resolutions.

This report includes 64 resolutions. Twenty-five of these were adopted at the final general session of the Conference; 39 were approved by paper ballot. The resolutions are presented under six general topic headings for ease in understanding the total Conference product. In each topic, those resolutions adopted at the general session appear first and those approved under paper ballot, second. The resolutions are not ranked in order of importance. Neither the delegates nor the [General] Resolutions Committee indicated any ranking. Because the paper ballot was prepared before the final Conference session, some items included in the paper ballot had already been acted upon at the general session. The [General] Resolutions Committee has removed any duplicate resolutions and tried to assure that each of the resolutions that follow is unique.

This report presents the major action of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. These 64 resolutions represent an exceptional effort completed within a three-day period by more than 650 delegates who came from all parts of the United States. Although they had never worked together as a delegate body before, the

delegates labored in work groups, theme sessions and general sessions to provide this important expression of policy directions for the future of library and information services for this Nation.

A. Goals and Objectives

A-1 The First Amendment and Public Issues

Whereas, a free, democratic society depends on a fully informed citizenry, and

Whereas, all persons must be provided information which is objective and reliable, and

Whereas, presently available community services designed to provide information to people are often underutilized, and

Whereas, public libraries can play a vital role in providing information services both to citizens and to their government officials, and

Whereas, all people with day-to-day problems or crises need a readily available source of pertinent information,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services affirms its support for the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America which guarantees freedom of inquiry, freedom to read, freedom to publish, and free and full access to information, especially information about public processes, and that these freedoms are essential to the maintenance of free libraries and informational services, and

Be It Further Resolved, that libraries should promote and make available information services on public issues for all segments of the community:

(1) by acquisition of materials that present various sides of controversial issues;
(2) by supporting discussions and forums on issues;
(3) by publicizing widely that these opportunities for community discussions are available; and
(4) by educating public officials on the availability and use of information resources; and

Be It Further Resolved, that Federal funding of incentive grants be made available to libraries to serve as information and referral centers in cooperation with other community and educational organizations, and

Be It Further Resolved, that an aggressive public awareness effort be established to promote the utilization of libraries as information and referral centers.

A-2 National Information Policy

Whereas, a free democratic society depends on a fully informed citizenry, and

Whereas, all citizens must be provided information which is objective, timely and reliable, and

Whereas, no citizen should be restricted from access to information by the imposition of fees,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that a National Information Policy be studied and implemented which would:

(1) guarantee all citizens equal and full access to publicly funded library and information services; and
(2) ensure that government agencies at all levels work together to make available all new and existing library and information services to the maximum extent possible; and
(3) protect the privacy of all segments of our society including personal privacy, economic privacy and national security; and
(4) reaffirm the tradition of local control over the selection and purchase of library materials.

A-3 National Policy for Free Access

Whereas, information in a free society is a basic right of any individual, essential for all persons, at all age levels and all economic and social levels, and

Whereas, publicly supported libraries are institutions of education for democratic living and exist to provide information for all,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services hereby affirms that all persons should have free access, without charge or fee to the individual, to information in public and publicly supported libraries, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services advocates the formation of a National Information Policy to ensure the right of access without charge or fee to the individual to all public and publicly supported libraries for all persons.

A-4 Literacy

Whereas, there is a serious illiteracy problem in the United States, and

Whereas, libraries and information centers can be increasingly important to the solution of this problem,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the United States Department of Education implement or expand literacy programs at the community level, and

Be It Further Resolved, that such programs should specifically fund library and information agencies that are capable of implementing these programs, and

Be It Further Resolved, that states shall:

(1) identify the functionally illiterate adult and out-of-school youth population;
(2) identify effective education and library adult literacy programs;
(3) identify localities not now offering adult literacy programs;
(4) coordinate relevant existing education and library programs; and
(5) plan and implement adult literacy and out-of-school youth programs in communities where they do not exist, and include materials and space for tutorial programs in libraries; and

Be It Further Resolved, that under the United States Department of Education, States shall encourage a cooperative effort among public educational agencies, libraries and private nonprofit organizations with functionally illiterate adults and out-of-school youth participating in the planning process and that the funding for such programs shall be the responsibility of state and Federal governments.

A-5 Access to Library and Information Services

Whereas, libraries and information services are obligated to reach out to all persons, and

Whereas, access to accurate and timely information is essential to personal needs, and

Whereas, libraries often do not reach out to persons who require their services, and

Whereas, special populations such as children and youth, the aged, home-bound, institutionalized (including correctional institutions), racial and ethnic minorities, those in divergent geographic areas, the deaf, blind, and other physically handicapped, the emotionally disturbed, the mentally retarded, the multiple handicapped, those gifted, illiterate and semi-literate, non-English speaking groups and other groups are not now adequately served, and

Whereas, in-service training, training standards for library professionals, job retraining for users and potential users should be made adequate, and

Whereas, Federal regulations frequently restrict the right of access to library materials purchased with Federal funds, and

Whereas, such restrictions hinder the sharing of resources of various types, and

Whereas, current funding is not cost-effective and promotes the overlapping and duplication of services,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that barriers to such services whether legal, fiscal, technical, attitudinal, environmental, cultural, geographic or other, must be eliminated, and that physical facilities and staff must be capable of providing services to all segments of society, and

Be It Further Resolved, that Federal legislation be enacted to guarantee the right of equal access to all publicly-held information for all citizens, and

Be It Further Resolved, that institutions educating library and informational services practitioners assume responsibility to address the needs of said consumers through their training and education, and that guidelines by appropriate governmental leaders establish standards of in-service training and that training standards for library professionals be implemented without delay, and

Be It Further Resolved, that a national public policy to promote universal library and information services be adopted, and

Be It Further Resolved, that access restrictions be removed from library materials purchased with Federal funds, and

Be It Further Resolved, that all learners, regardless of age, residence (including institutions), race, disability, ethnic or cultural background, should have continuing access to the information and material necessary to cope with the increasing complexity of our changing social, economic, and technological environment, and

Be It Further Resolved, that assistance be provided to establish or sustain libraries and other information centers in the United States and all states that wish to provide service at centers for independent learning bringing such services to those not now served, all with the cooperation of agencies, libraries and centers, and

Be It Further Resolved, that such access programs be funded adequately by Federal, state and local agencies, with public participation, under guidelines established by appropriate governmental legislation, and

Be It Further Resolved, that library services be extended to include persons in correctional institutions and persons in institutions for the disabled.

A-6 Public Awareness

Whereas, libraries, in general, experience a low profile in communities across the United States, and

Whereas, the public is not aware of services offered, and more specifically, special constituencies—identified as non-users or underserved—do not enjoy accessibility to libraries due to the lack of information provided them with respect to services available to help meet their needs, and

Whereas, involvement of all aspects of the community in evaluating and assessing the needs of the entire community is necessary, but only is possible through increased public awareness of services provided, and

Whereas, it is recognized that some citizens lack skills and aptitudes necessary to function and take advantage of services offered, and

Whereas, effective awareness programs will provide opportunities for non-users and under-served citizens to assist in needs assessment programs, and

Whereas, libraries are viable training grounds that can help to alleviate social misconceptions relative to racism, ethnocentrism and the lack of understanding as it relates to the realities of handicaps, ethnic backgrounds and other situations common to special constituencies, and

Whereas, libraries need to recognize that public awareness can:

(1) increase the political power of library-related entities;
(2) allow all citizens to realize and solve individual, social, and cultural needs;
(3) prepare society, in general, to effectively deal with change; and
(4) stimulate cultural advancement and inclusiveness,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that in order to accommodate a desired increase in public awareness, the following activities, projects and proposals should be undertaken:

(1) development and implementation of an aggressive, comprehensive, nationwide public awareness campaign, coordinated at the Federal level, and involving the following:
   (a) a library administration office in the United States Department of Education;
   (b) state library agencies;
   (c) local library units;
   (d) academic and research libraries, special and privately funded libraries, and school libraries;
   (e) national, state and local Friends of the Library groups;
   (f) the American Library Association and other library-related organizations;
   (g) national, state and local organizations representative of all segments of society;
   (h) adopting a library symbol for the Nation to be disseminated nationally;
   (i) informing the public about existing library and information services which are needed but unavailable;
(2) implementation of model or demonstration projects to be administered and developed by libraries in concert with community organizations dealing with effective public awareness programs;
(3) the assimilation of libraries into broad-based community projects and programs utilizing the most effective means of creating public awareness of libraries to all segments of the community;
(4) establishment of a policy requiring that libraries requesting Federal monies include effective and viable public awareness programs and activities to publicize programs to intended service recipients;
(5) training of professionals in human relations, effective use of public relations, and marketing techniques necessary to increase public usage of library services;
(6) provision for national, regional, state and local planning consultants and specialists to be made available to local libraries when needed, in order to increase effectiveness of existing and proposed programs;
(7) promotion and encouragement of cooperation with volunteer organizations and use of trained volunteers;
(8) formation of planning groups reflective of communities—specifically, those segments that are underserved or unserved—to initiate needs assessment and to assist in the development of programs to effectively meet those needs;
(9) utilization of all local, state, regional and national agencies, organizations, and groups representative of special constituencies in attaining necessary support, political power and, simultaneously, providing an instrument for further assessment and increasing awareness, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the funds allocated to each state for the administration of library programs be increased by a fixed percentage to be allocated to a professional public information program using multimedia to be jointly sponsored by state library associations and state library agencies and that the state library agencies will administer the funds, and

Be It Further Resolved, that in order to adequately plan these programs, there should be a statewide planning committee appointed by the governor with two-thirds lay members and one-third librarians and trustees, coordinated at the national level through a public relations arm of the Office of Library and Information Services under an Assistant Secretary of Education and national professional organizations should be involved.

A-7 Intellectual Freedom and Contemporary Writing

Whereas, any request for information should not be judged, and any individual has a right to read what he or she wishes, and this right is not an attempt to impose his or her standard on others, and

Whereas, a lack of information is keeping much contemporary writing out of the public reach, thereby interfering with the traditional library function of preserving and transferring the culture.

Therefore Be It Resolved, that all libraries and information agencies and appropriate boards should adopt policies that support the concept of intellectual freedom as embodied in the Constitution of the United States, Library Bill of Rights and the Freedom to Read Statement, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the local, state and Federal governments should support efforts by individuals, groups, or governments to ensure the freedom of choice of every individual, and

Be It Further Resolved, that library education and training include the acquisition of the works of small and independent publishers, whose works are often outside the visible bibliographic network, and

Be It Further Resolved, that Federal incentive be provided to bring about programs on a grassroots level that would bring writers and other creative artists of local, regional, and national prominence into the library for workshops and other public presentations, and

Be It Further Resolved, that a policy be adopted by the designated national library agency which shall assure access by children and students to information and library services, including access to information on social and personal issues of importance to those age groups.

A-8 Intellectual Freedom and Censorship

Whereas, democratic principles and pluralism require that every American has the right to be exposed to a diversity of ideas and gain various perspectives on life,

Whereas, acts of censorship and infringements upon the first amendment and intellectual freedom rights of all of our citizens are major obstacles to freedom of access to information, and

Whereas, such acts of censorship still occur in the United States, denying rights to full freedom of expression not only to adults but, of equal importance, to youth.

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services affirms the Right to Read Statement and Library Bill of Rights of the American Library Association, and

Be It Further Resolved, that pre-service and in-service programs be established which focus on the training of librarians to promote intellectual freedom.

A-9 Local Control

Whereas, there should be a National Information Policy,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that such a National Information Policy shall include provisions which ensure local control of community libraries and information services.

A-10 Access to Information

Whereas, individuals, organizations and professions should have convenient access to the periodical literature of the entire world,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the system should fully utilize existing national and international library strengths, that the financial viability of the document delivery system of net-lending libraries must be protected, and that mechanisms should be developed to ensure that financial incentives for publishing are preserved, and

Be It Further Resolved, that responsibility for developing and implementing this policy should include the coordinated efforts of the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, and the Library of Congress.

A-11 Access to Public Agency Information

Whereas, the Government produces a large amount of information at taxpayers' expense and makes it available in a passive manner, and

Whereas, people do not know how or are unable to take advantage of government information, and

Whereas, currently Government agencies, utilizing public funds are required to collect, disseminate, or provide information to citizens, and

Whereas, resources are wasted in duplication and time lost due to the difficulty in locating pertinent information, contributing to decline in citizen participation in government and wasting government resources at a time when they are scarce, and

Whereas, through better coordination, more cooperation (pooling of information), and aggressive dissemination, these problems can be addressed, and we foresee the library, with its technical and professional expertise, playing a central (supportive) role,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that at every level of government – local state, and Federal – where agencies agree to pool information, there be enabling legislation permitting funds for mandated information services/functions to be pooled so that information on a certain subject or of a given type can be located in a publicly acknowledged public location, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the Federal Government provide incentive grants to match cooperative pooling efforts to enable libraries and information services to provide services in coordinating and processing information, and require that upon receipt of Federal funds aggressive outreach be done by libraries in the community to stimulate use, and

Be It Further Resolved, that all pooled information shall be readily available to the public except for limitations imposed by legal protections for national security, privacy and proprietary rights.

A-12 Basic Legal Information

Whereas, there is a need for a national policy to ensure equal access to necessary basic legal information for all people,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services support the adoption of this policy, which shall include:

(1) the establishment of programs designated to improve basic legal resource materials in public libraries;
(2) continuing library education programs which include the development of basic legal reference skills; and
(3) most importantly, guaranteeing access to publicly supported law collections within their locality.

A-13 Public Library Association Mission Statement

Whereas, there is a need to support the Public Library Association Mission Statement on users' needs and continuing education,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the White House Conference endorse the Public Library Mission Statement of the Public Library Association with relation to its new emphasis on the library responsibility to meet the users' needs, and

Be It Further Resolved, that Boards of Trustees, advisory boards and community persons, as well as practicing librarians, be provided continuing education that is responsive to changing community needs.

B. Organization and Finance

B-1 Assistant Secretary for Library and Information Services

Whereas, libraries are a vital element in the process of lifelong learning and education, and

Whereas, a national focus and a national priority for libraries as centers for information, education and lifelong learning are needed to provide national coordination for all types of libraries, and

Whereas, the new United States Department of Education has not provided for or recognized the need for a separate and distinct administrative office within this department,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that an Office of Library and Information Services be established within the United States Department of Education directed by an Assistant Secretary of Education, and

Be It Further Resolved, that this Assistant Secretary shall administer all grants and programs currently administered by the Office of Libraries and Learning Resources and shall establish communications with all Federal programs related to library and information services, and

Be It Further Resolved, that a representative from the White House Conference on Library and Information Services testify on this resolution before the Congressional hearing on Monday, November 19, 1979.

B-2 A National Library Act

Whereas, present legislation has not proved adequate to meet the changing library and information needs of our citizens,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services endorses and supports the enactment of a national library act incorporating the general principles, goals, and objectives of S.1124 with such modifications as shall appear desirable after full public hearings before appropriate congressional committees, and

Be It Further Resolved, that Congress be requested to hold regional hearings to consider such matters as: the definition of a library; categorical funding for rural, sparsely populated, or impacted areas; a proposed funding formula; and the structure and representation of a national committee or a national advisory board, including the matter of lay and library related persons and special constituencies.

B-3 Federal Resources for Library and Information Services

Whereas, adequate funding levels for existing Federal authorizations are essential, and

Whereas, a reordering of Federal priorities is needed to provide for library and information service needs, and

Whereas, the White House Conference on Library and Information Services delegates were advised personally by the President that libraries "have a friend in the White House,"

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the President propose and Congress approve:

(1) that for FY 1981, and subsequent years, there be full funding of the Library Services and Construction Act, appropriate titles of the Higher Education Act and Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and the National Library of Medicine program, and that this resolution be transmitted immediately to the President and to the Office of Management and Budget;

(2) new Federal funding which would authorize:
   (a) innovative demonstration projects such as: research and community needs assessment projects, cultural awareness projects, age-level consultant projects, and youth incentive projects;
   (b) elementary and secondary school libraries and certified staff library instruction and media programs; and
   (c) new funding for academic libraries; and

(3) Federal funding formulas which would include:
   (a) special support for rural, urban and economically deprived areas;

(b) criteria of population, geography, local participation, need and ability to pay; and
(c) requirements of state and local responsibility;

(4) Federal postal and telecommunication rates for delivery and return of library, information and educational materials to non-contiguous or isolated areas be reduced; and

(5) designation of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Title IV-B as categorical aid for school libraries.

B-4 Archives and Historical Records

Whereas, information on past actions and decisions of government at all levels is essential to understanding the past and planning for the future, and

Whereas, only a portion of this information is contained in printed materials deposited in libraries, the major sources being the archives and historical manuscript collections preserved in the National Archives, Library of Congress, State and Territorial archives, and historical agencies and libraries throughout the Nation, and

Whereas, funding is needed to identify, collect, describe, preserve and make this material available to the public, and

Whereas, the contributions and support of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and the National Endowment for the Humanities to the preservation of the Nation's historical and cultural heritage are hereby recognized and endorsed,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that Congress is requested to renew the authorization for funding the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and to increase the funding for this Commission and the National Endowment for the Humanities so that their essential contributions toward preserving and making accessible the historical records of the Nation can be continued and expanded.

B-5 Tax Incentives for Donations of Authors and Artists

Whereas, prior to the Tax Reform Act of 1969 (PL 91-172), an author or artist who donated his or her literary, musical or artistic compositions or papers to a library or museum could take a tax deduction equal to the fair market value of the items at the time of the contribution, and

Whereas, since 1969 such deductions have been limited to the cost of the materials used to produce the compositions, and donations to libraries have been severely reduced, and

Whereas, an entire generation of literary papers may be lost to future scholars through lack of an incentive to donate them to libraries, and

Whereas, restoration of a tax incentive would contribute to the equitable tax treatment of authors and artists and would increase public access to and preservation of the Nation's literary and artistic legacy,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the United States Congress enact legislation restoring a tax incentive for authors and artists to donate their creative works to libraries and museums.

B-6 Pricing of Basic Federal Government Publications

Whereas, broad public participation in government is essential to the effective functioning of a democracy, and

Whereas, the Nation's libraries provide students, scholars, and the general public with free and equal access to the printed record of the Federal Government, and

Whereas, fewer than eight percent of the 18,000 public libraries, branches, and college libraries in the United States are eligible to receive one copy of the *Congressional Record*, *Federal Register*, and other basic publications free through the depository library program, and

Whereas, House Report 96-245 urges that the Public Printer raise the price of these and other subsidized publications to fully recover costs, and

Whereas, this action would limit the number of libraries able to afford these publications, thus lessening public access to those fundamental tools of democracy,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the United States Congress continue to foster broad public participation in the Federal Government by substantial subsidies on the sale of basic Federal documents and continue to maintain a system of regional and local depositories for Government information.

B-7 State and Local Funding for Library and Information Services

Whereas, current Federal trends are putting greater fiscal responsibility for libraries and information services on local and state funding agencies,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that local and state priorities be reordered to respond to that increasing need for excellence and wide use of library and information services and that this reordering must result in improved funding for all types of nonprofit library and information services with significantly heavier shares borne by the states and the Federal Government.

B-8 National Clearinghouse in Department of Education

Be It Resolved, that there be organized within the United States Department of Education a National Clearinghouse to assist the libraries and information centers of the United States in the sharing and exchange of useful information with similar agencies of other nations.

B-9 Federal Funding Formulas

Whereas, Federal grants are currently being awarded primarily on a per capita basis and in addition many have matching grant requirements, and

Whereas, areas, such as the non-contiguous areas of the United States and rural areas, which have low population density and low per capita income are penalized by the existing policy, yet they have the greatest need for information resources, and in order that all citizens will have access to the information they need,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that a national library act should include special provisions for funding those areas with special needs.

B-10 Training, Research and Development

Whereas, there exists a present and future need for research and development in library and information services and in the education of librarians and information specialists, and

Whereas, the effective planning and implementation of new directions in access to library and information services to support lifelong learning will require an improved understanding of present and future needs, user characteristics and behavior, and delivery methods,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that a high priority be assigned to an expanded national and local research, development and demonstration program in relation to resources and services sharing, user patterns, evaluation, networking, standardization of bibliographic formats, improved delivery capability, and experimentation with delivery technology, and

Be It Further Resolved, that a research arm and a Clearinghouse for Library and Information Services be established within the United States Department of Education for this purpose, and

Be It Further Resolved, that as a part of the research and development program, Federal funds be provided to support professional library education programs in providing entering and practicing librarians and information specialists with training in new areas which are projected as a function of library information services with special attention to assessing present and future training needs in the areas of community out-

reach programming, community literacy programming, non-print resources services, the information sciences, services to the handicapped, adult education, institutional services, public relations, research competencies, services to special cultural groups, and resource management.

B-11 Preservation and Use of Research Collections

Whereas, the White House Conference on Library and Information Services recognizes the need to implement an aggressive program for the physical preservation and effective use of the rare and valuable collections of our Nation's research libraries,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that state and Federal funds should be made available to those libraries and repositories which are identified as having key research, rare and valuable collections of national importance, and which make substantive efforts on their own initiative to preserve their materials and to provide access by the American people to their collections, and

Be It Further Resolved, that such funds should be used: to provide proper environmental conditions for preservation; to augment research and evaluation of de-acidification processes so that the library community can have confidence in an effective method of preservation; to establish training programs to develop qualified restorers; and to augment microfilming of material which cannot be saved and storing of master negatives under optimum conditions.

B-12 Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation

Whereas, the present Administration has proposed an Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (ISTC) to:

(1) strengthen capacities of developing countries seeking to apply science and technology to meet their needs, and
(2) focus increased scientific and technological research attention on the search for better ways to meet basic human needs and approach global problems, and

Whereas, one of the ten major program areas of the proposed ISTC is "communications and information systems," and

Whereas, these tasks are consistent with the White House Conference theme "increasing international understanding and cooperation," and

Whereas, the ISTC has been authorized by the Congress, but there has been controversy over its funding and appropriation,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services endorses the ISTC and urges the Congress to follow up its authorization with the appropriations needed to make the ISTC operational.

B-13 Tax Exempt Status for Independent Libraries

Be It Resolved, that independent libraries which are supported by private foundations whose only responsibility is the support of such libraries, if those libraries are fully open to the public, should be classified in the Internal Revenue Code as educational institutions, thus exempting them from Federal income taxes.

B-14 Postal Rates

Whereas, there are geographical barriers to access to information which should be eliminated and which particularly affect the non-contiguous areas of the United States, and

Whereas, the delivery of library books and materials and audio-visual materials by surface mail causes a serious delay in delivery, often resulting in the receipt of information when it is no longer of use, and

Whereas, domestic telecommunication rates do not apply to non-contiguous areas of the United States,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the policy of the United States Postal Service should be changed so that all library materials addressed to non-contiguous areas will be sent as airmail at surface mail rates, and

Be It Further Resolved, that Federal policy regarding telecommunication rates should be revised to ensure that domestic rates apply to non-contiguous areas of the United States.

B-15 Postal Privileges

Be It Resolved, that free United States franking privileges be extended to cover mailing library information to citizens and to other libraries for the purposes of encouraging free dissemination of information and inter-library resource sharing.

B-16 Delivery of Library Materials

Whereas, geographical barriers and deficient postal delivery impede access to information by organizations and the professions and are particularly significant to the non-contiguous parts of the United States and its Territories and to the visually impaired, and

Whereas, domestic telecommunications rates do not apply to non-contiguous parts of the United States and its Territories,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the United States Postal Service change appropriate policies and regulations so that all library materials addressed to and from non-contiguous parts of the United States and its Territories will be sent as airmail at surface mail rates, and

Be It Further Resolved, that Federal Communications Commission policy regarding telecommunications rates concerning library services should be revised to ensure that domestic rates apply to non-contiguous parts of the United States and its Territories, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the United States Postal Service handle library materials addressed to or coming from the visually impaired as first class mail.

B-17 A Federal Relations Network

Whereas, libraries need to recognize that awareness can increase the political power of library-related entities,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that a Federal relations network on library and information services be established, comprised of library advocates representing each State and Territory of the United States, including representation from special constituencies to monitor and lobby for Federal legislation affecting library and information services and to act as a catalyst for the establishment of regional, state, and local affilicate organizations.

C. Technology, Resource Sharing and Education

C-1 Technology and Uniform Standards

Whereas, recent advances in computer technology for the creation and reproduction of documents can provide substantial reduction in cost, and

Whereas, many emerging technologies are now available in the public domain and could be instrumental in supplementing the flow of and access to information, and

Whereas, development and use of technical and procedural standards can improve effectiveness and reduce cost and extend the use of library and information services, and

Whereas, effective standards facilitate the exchange of information between public and private sectors and that this exchange of information is needed to better support organizational, professional, and personal activities, and

Whereas, economical media conversion capabilities are very important,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that individuals, organizations, and agencies creating documents and books and generating other information be encouraged to create these materials in machine-readable form in order to decrease the load of retrospective conversion, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the Federal Government direct all Federally supported libraries and information services and other appropriate Federal agencies to support the development, review, and adoption of national and international standards for publishing, producing, organizing, storing, and transmitting information, using established and recognized procedures and institutions, and

Be It Further Resolved, that high priority be given to establishing or extending standards which address hardware and software compatibility, computer and communications network protocols, and machine-readable information, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the private sector be encouraged to participate and to support the development of such standards, and

Be It Further Resolved, that research be funded to develop new technologies that permit convenient and economical media conversion from and to appropriate media.

C-2 Networking

Whereas, library and information services contribute significantly to information resources, and

Whereas, access to information and library resources available in all types of libraries is needed and must be equally available to all citizens, and

Whereas, all types of library and information centers have resources which can contribute to library and information services, networks, and programs at all geographic levels, and

Whereas, resource sharing is now mandated by the information explosion, the advance of modern technology, the rapidly escalating costs of needed resources, and the wide disparity between resources available to individuals by reason of geographic location or socio-economic position,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that a comprehensive approach be taken to the planning and development of multi-type library and information networks, including both profit and not-for-profit libraries from the public and private sector, and

Be It Further Resolved, that such plans be developed at the national, regional, and local level to include specific plans for a national periodicals system and the concept of a national lending library for print and nonprint materials, and

Be It Further Resolved, that plans be developed for the coordination of library and information networks and programs which would identify the responsibility for such coordination in the United States Department of Education's Office of Libraries and Learning Resources (or its successor) and the state library agencies, and such other agencies, organizations, or libraries as are involved in such networks, and

Be It Further Resolved, that control of such networks remain at the state or regional level, and

Be It Further Resolved, that mechanisms be developed to ensure access by all individuals to such networks and programs, and

Be It Further Resolved, that Federal and state funds be made available to continue to support and interconnect existing networks, as well as to develop new networks, and that such funds be designated for network operations and for grants in support of local cooperative action, and

Be It Further Resolved, that all agencies and institutions that provide education and continuing education for library practitioners should offer training in the skills, knowl-

edge, and abilities which will help ensure that practitioners are competent to provide access through these networks in a most effective manner.

C-3 School Libraries

Whereas, children must have access to print and nonprint learning materials, and

Whereas, cooperative planning must be encouraged between school and public libraries, and

Whereas, comprehensive programs for instruction must include coordination of library services, hours of service expanded beyond school class hours, and the readily available services of qualified library professionals, and

Whereas, students must not be confronted by physical and administrative barriers to access, and

Whereas, preschool programs, supplemented by parent-education programs, should be provided,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that school and public library boards and administrators should establish policies for cooperation, and for instructional programs for children in the usage of the library, and

Be It Further Resolved, that school library and public library staff should specify procedures and implement programs for cooperation in accord with community and school needs and for instructional programs for children in the usage of the library, and

Be It Further Resolved, that Congress shall set guidelines for the establishment of a school library in each school and that states will implement these guidelines and set standards for libraries in all schools and evaluate local efforts and that local school districts will plan and implement appropriate programs for their communities which fit within the Federal and state guidelines, and

Be It Further Resolved, that library services for small schools be provided through cooperative arrangements contracted among school districts or through regional service centers to ensure certified teacher librarians and adequate resources, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the Federal Government be urged to fund at fully authorized levels those legislative programs which support improved school and public library services.

C-4 Technology for the Promotion of the Common Good

Whereas, organizations and professions have been and are continuing to be largely responsible for the development of technology for the storage, communication, and manipulation of information, and

Whereas, we have a continuing interest both professionally and as citizens in ensuring that these rapidly developing technologies promote the common good,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the Federal Government initiate continuing studies directed at evaluating economic, social, and political consequences of information and data processing technology so that public and private efforts may be made to direct these technologies to the benefit of all.

C-5 How to Effectively Use Computer Technology

Whereas, there is a lack of information and coordination about, and between, professions and organizations that provide services for human development such as youth, elderly, and special user groups, and

Whereas, libraries can facilitate cooperation between these professions and organizations and foster dissemination of such information,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that libraries offer material and services to these organizations and professions that serve these groups and provide a clearinghouse for information and referral.

C-6 Technology Transfer

Whereas, many emerging technologies, such as communications, printing and publishing methodologies, transmittal, storage and archival technologies, among others, are now available in the public domain and could be instrumental in supplementing the flow and access of information,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the Federal Government address itself to transferring and applying those technologies to the storage and dissemination of information by libraries and information centers of all varieties with the goal of guaranteed minimum basic technological access for every individual, organization, or profession.

C-7 Technology and Federal Programs

Whereas, national standards for library and information services must be developed in consultation with the national library community in order that technology compatible in hardware, language, and format can be developed to allow networks to interact effectively, and

Whereas, existing incompatible networks must be encouraged to develop the technology that would provide access to their multiple databases,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that Federal programs for development and utilization of technology for information storage and retrieval be coordinated. The public should have access to Federal databases except when personal privacy or national security are in jeopardy. The library and information industry professionals should assume the responsibility for coordination of the Federal and public interest in information technology, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the increased application of technological advances should be balanced with an increased awareness of the necessity to humanize such efforts. All plans for future services should review those services both from the technological and the human effect point of view. Information in existing national centers or national databases, not subject to restricted access, should be made available to all libraries on an equal and mutually beneficial basis. The application of existing or future technology should be considered in planning library services to implement effective methods for obtaining information in order to eliminate inequities caused by inadequate resources, geographic and architectural barriers, and economic deprivation.

C-8 Technological Standards Research

Whereas, telecommunications and computer technologies are currently in place and facilitating network services in many libraries, and

Whereas, such services would be greatly enhanced through the development of technological standards that would assure cost-effective library systems, and

Whereas, such standards would provide the ability to form larger networks, thereby providing national access to information by any library and information center, and

Whereas, only some libraries have been able to avail themselves of such technology,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the private and the public sectors join in furthering research directed toward the development of technological standards, and

Be It Further Resolved, that funds be sought which would assure every library of at least one computer terminal connected to an appropriate number of databases.

C-9 Preservation of Library and Information Resources/Materials

Whereas, library and information resources are continuing and will continue to deteriorate unless measures are taken to deter that deterioration,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that efforts be made on the Federal, state, and local levels to promote and advance the conservation and preservation of library and information resources/materials, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the appropriate Federal, state, local, and private agencies address the following issues:

(1) the adoption of standards (humidity and temperature controls) for the storage of library and information resources/materials;
(2) the support of research on the environmental effects on library and information resources/materials;
(3) the adoption of manufacturing standards for those resources/materials deemed to be of long-term value and for those considered to be of archival value; and
(4) the provision of Federal, state, and local funds to survey library and information service facilities and upgrade those not providing adequate conditions for the preservation of materials and resources.

C-10 Interagency Cooperation

Whereas, rules and regulations covering various Federally funded programs sometimes discourage interagency cooperation and prohibit access to library and information resources,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that all future Federal rules and regulations encourage interagency cooperation and access to Federally purchased library and information resources.

C-11 Elimination of Duplication

Be It Resolved, that the President should issue an executive order amending the A-95 clearinghouse review process to require that application for Federal grants be reviewed to reduce duplication of information services, and

Be It Further Resolved, that incentives should be provided to encourage applicants for Federal and state funding programs to demonstrate they they will not duplicate an information program already serving the target group, and that preference should be given to libraries as information service providers where such preference would not duplicate existing programs.

C-12 Telecommunication Networks

Whereas, we seek to maintain diversity and autonomy of libraries and their collections, and to provide a suitable communications system which will facilitate equal access to information for all citizens and eliminate the inequities created by physical barriers of time and distance, and to encourage a diversity of facilities and services,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that our national information policy encourage:

(1) interconnecting all networks, fostering service in all states and Territories, and inviting the cooperation of all telecommunication industries to provide distributed access broadband common carrier service to homes, businesses, agencies, and all libraries;
(2) the integration of broadcast, conference, and private communications and document delivery of audio, data, and image transmissions; and
(3) provision of lower rates for libraries and educational services.

C-13 Interlibrary Cooperation

Whereas, formal and systematic channels must be developed to provide cooperation among all library and information services in order to improve access to all information for all citizens,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that Congress, the United States Department of Education, and state legislatures should examine legislation to ensure cooperation, and that Congress and state legislatures should provide incentives through appropriations for cooperation, particularly by increasing funding for the Library Services and Construction Act, Title III (Interlibrary Cooperation).

C-14 Cooperative Standards and Networking

Whereas, better procedures should be developed for gathering and processing information on an international scale, and

Whereas, the application of technology and participation in cooperative projects requires the development of and adherence to mutually acceptable standards,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that uniform standards for national bibliographic records universally adopted be implemented, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the Library of Congress be charged and funded to promote national acceptance and use of uniform standards for the development of international networks, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the Federal Government in concert with other Government or international agencies support the adoption of technological mechanisms and the establishment of professional services, including programs to overcome language barriers.

C-15 Continuing Education for Librarians

Whereas, technological developments demand additional training for those imparting library skills, and

Whereas, the use of library materials and services depends on the knowledge and expertise of library professionals,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that funds be made available for the retraining and updating of those imparting library skills, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the continuing education of librarians be coordinated through library schools, library associations, and state agencies.

C-16 Library Skills Instruction

Whereas, every child should have access to a library, and

Whereas, a reasonable amount of time for instruction in library and information services needs to be established in the curricula of the Nation's schools at all levels,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that library skills instruction curricula should be developed and implemented in elementary and secondary schools, colleges, and other educational programs.

C-17 Specialist Staff for State Library Leadership and Development

Whereas, libraries serve people of all ages, and

Whereas, the 1980's will require maximum use of resources, programs that anticipate user needs, adaptive, innovative, and individualized services, and cooperation with community and government programs, and

Whereas, librarians, trustees, and community leaders will benefit from program assistance designed to help them meet the needs of all people, and

Whereas, each state library agency staff needs traveling specialists in adult services, services to young adults, and services to children,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services urges each state to provide specialists in adult, young adult, and children's services to assist libraries in developing needed service programs, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the White House Conference urges Congress to enact a state Library Leadership and Development title which provides matching funds enabling states to provide these positions and the program funds needed for improving services at the community level.

C-18 Training and Continuing Education/Staff Development

Whereas, particular attention should be devoted to preparing and continually educating library and information professionals to serve many diverse user groups through

developing skills in needs assessment, utilization of databases, and other new technologies and relevant techniques.

Therefore Be It Resolved, that there should be immediate restoration and increased Federal funding for library education, research, continuing education, and demonstration projects in order to:

(1) recruit minorities and students with a specialized background that are under-represented in the library and information science profession;
(2) upgrade facilities, curricula, and faculty competencies to prepare graduates to cope with the changing information needs of society; and
(3) provide continuing education for current librarians.

D. Special Constituent Concerns

D-1 Special Constituencies: Library Services to the Disabled and Hearing-Impaired

Preamble It should be understood and accepted that special constituencies, including disabled and hearing-impaired persons, do not have the same needs; nor do these constituencies solve these needs in the same manner. The issues addressed herein outline specific needs of various disabled communities and hearing-impaired communities.

Two specific resolutions, attempting to identifty needs and address various methods for meeting such needs, have been synthesized to express a concerted and concerned voice addressing pertinent issues in two parts:

(A) Access-related issues
(B) Special Information needs of hearing-impaired persons

Section A: Access-Related Issues

Whereas, more than 34 million disabled and hearing-impaired Americans are significantly unrepresented in public and private training, and in the delivery systems of library and information services, and

Whereas, library and information services programs are often housed in buildings containing numerous environmental barriers, and

Whereas, for the most part, neither public and private libraries, nor school and college library programs, adequately provide library and information services for persons with developmental, hearing, learning, mental, physical, and visual disabilities and mental handicaps, and

Whereas, Section 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act (PL 93-112) mandates physical, programmatic, attitudinal, and communication access, and

Whereas, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 (PL 94-142) mandates that all children receive an equal education in the most integrated setting appropriate,

Therefore Be It Resolved:

A. Access to Library Positions, Boards, Library Programs and Library Training Programs:
   (1) Steps shall be taken to assure that instructors in library and information services training programs, as well as students participating in such programs, reflect the participation of disabled persons.
   (2) Library training and continuing education programs shall be provided for library personnel to increase awareness of special needs of disabled persons.
   (3) Steps shall be taken to assure that the public and private complex of local, regional, and state school and college library programs include on their boards and staffs participation by disabled and hearing-impaired persons and, further, that communication and support services be provided.

B. Access to Library and Information Services Programs and Facilities:
   (1) Steps shall be taken to encourage more disabled persons to utilize library and information services; and special efforts shall be made to provide services through video and audio tapes, captioned films and sign or foreign language films for non-English speaking persons or users of American sign language.
   (2) That immediate steps shall be taken to ensure that all libraries covered by Section 504 complete transition and self-evaluation plans, that Federal funds be available to implement said plans, and that these same libraries commit themselves to strict adherence to said plans, including the required modifications for program and environmental access.
   (3) Many other libraries shall be encouraged to review, with assistance from disabled persons and groups, methods by which their facilities can be made environmentally and programmatically accessible.
   (4) Special communications devices (which shall include but not be limited to teletypes for hearing-impaired library users, reading machines, and computer terminals with braille and speech output for non-print readers) be provided wherever possible.
   (5) Special studies shall be initiated to determine the feasibility of providing, on a long-term loan basis, equipment for the translation of print and audio sources into forms of data which disabled individuals can easily employ. Such a loan program should be modeled after the existing machine lending program of the Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

C. Access to materials:
   (1) The Library of Congress shall coordinate programs and multi-sensory services (print books used in conjunction with cassettes and recorded books, and captioned films) tailored to the needs of the developmentally disabled and persons with learning disabilities. This shall be done with the participation and consultation of disabled consumers and directors of special education and vocational rehabilitation programs.
   (2) Publishers shall be encouraged to develop materials relating to training in independent living for mentally restored persons, in alliance with library and information services programs which shall be developed with the assistance of prospective service recipients.
   (3) Information on the incidence, prevalence, characteristics, treatment, and latest research findings on "handicapping conditions" shall be provided to the public through special statewide networks.
   (4) Creation of video tapes and other media aides specifically designed for the hearing-impaired shall be produced with the participation of hearing-impaired persons, and distributed on a national level.

D. Access for Persons in Institutional or Correctional Facilities:

   The foregoing recommendations shall be adapted to meet the needs of disabled persons located in institutional or correctional settings.

Section B: Special Information Needs of Hearing-Impaired Persons

Whereas, hearing impairment is the single most prevalent disability in the United States and is a communications barrier that has led to misunderstanding and ignorance of deaf persons' needs by the general public, and

Whereas, deafness affects people of every age, race, ethnic origin, and educational background, and

Whereas, deafness draws people together in a unique language which has its own context and meaning, serving as a native language to many, with English as a second language,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that libraries meet the needs of the deaf in the following manners:

A. State Level

(1) train personnel in library service to the deaf.

(2) establish a Library Committee for the Deaf under the auspices of the State Library Commission, which will include deaf individuals.

(3) establish a clearinghouse that will act as a sole information and referral source in the state to assist all libraries to serve the deaf and the general public on information needs about deafness and services for the deaf for interlibrary loan.

B. National Level

Enact a National Library Service for the Deaf under the auspices of the Library of Congress. The service shall be developed and devised by a board consisting of deaf professionals, deaf consumers, library professionals, and lay persons.

D-2 National Indian Omnibus Library Bill

Whereas, there is at the present time no funding in any agency dedicated to the development or operation of library systems in Indian country,* and

Whereas, such funds as have been used in the past are unreliable, inadequate, and usually project-oriented, and

Whereas, library, cultural, and information resources at a compensatory level are now urgently needed by American Indian/Alaska Native people living on or near reservations, and

Whereas, the Federal agencies are increasingly aware that Federal trust responsibility relating to education mandates inclusion of library/information resources, and

Whereas, the States of Arizona, Illinois, New Mexico, Michigan, Montana, Washington, and Wisconsin, have called for the White House Conference to support specific Indian library legislation,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the Congress be asked to enact a National Indian Omnibus Library Bill to include:

(1) a title on training both pre-service and in-service, to be determined by tribes, Alaska Natives, and Aleuts in collaboration with higher education agencies that leads to certification for Indian library workers, and that tribes and their designated Indian organizations and institutions shall be included in such programs. Particular emphasis would be on continuing education and career development, on-the-job experience, and work study;

(2) a title on historical and contemporary materials and dissemination of information in all formats;

(3) a title on construction or remodeling of library/information/cultural resource facilities;

(4) a title on technical assistance to be provided to new or developing libraries;

(5) a title on the support of library/information services to Indian studies programs in institutions of higher education;

(6) a title providing financial support to Indian communities, both urban and rural, as a means of conducting information needs surveys in building a base for library development;

(7) special purpose program grants and contracts; and

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*DEFINITION OF INDIAN COUNTRY, 18 United States Code 1151: Except as otherwise provided in sections 1154 and 1156 of this title, the term "Indian country," as used in this chapter, means:

(a) all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation,

(b) all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States, whether within the original or subsequently acquired Territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a State, and

C) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.

(8) a title establishing a National Indian Library Center that would do the following:
- (a) implement the BIA Plan for library/media/information services development as continuously modified, monitored, and reevaluated by the tribal governments operating under it;
- (b) serve as a stimulus and focal point for the preservation, production, collection, and distribution of materials of interest to Indian libraries;
- (c) operate as a clearinghouse and referral center for materials (including oral history and language materials);
- (d) provide technical assistance through a bank of Indian resource people who can provide intensive, short-term help;
- (e) facilitate a national network capability;
- (f) establish links between the National Indian Library Center and high school and college counselors regarding Indian students and library career training opportunities; and
- (g) encourage a horizontal approach to information access funding within BIA, so that health, social services, economic development, job training and other programs carry their own information services support components.

Be It Further Resolved, that the National Indian Omnibus Library Bill should be administered by the United States Department of the Interior's Center for Information and Library Services in line with policies established by tribal governing boards.

D-3 Information Systems in U.S. Territories

Whereas, the people of the United States Territories have identified the need to have increased access to information and to be served by trained personnel, and

Whereas, the United States has the responsibility to assist these United States Territories to strengthen their information systems to meet their own identified needs,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the United States assist United States Territories in the establishment of bibliographic control mechanisms to ensure the availability of and accessibility to their government documents, literary production, technical, economic, social documentation, etc., and

Be It Further Resolved, that the United States provide financial and technical assistance to help develop the necessary information infrastructures to facilitate their participation in national, regional, and international networking, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services recommend to the President of the United States that there be focus on the United States Territories to accelerate the better utilization of their present resources, and that avenues be sought to build new information resources as needed.

D-4 Minority Needs

Whereas, the Nation's people are rich in cultural and ethnic diversity,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that library collections and personnel training shall include a special emphasis on the indigenous ethnic populations of the local community they serve, and

Be It Further Resolved, that collections and staff training be developed with the participation and assistance of representatives from the indigenous ethnic population of the local community, and

Be It Further Resolved, that categorical grants be made available to school, public, and academic libraries to accomplish these goals.

E. International Issues

E-1 International Information Exchanges

Whereas, there is a need to start and expand dialogue among members of the international community for the sharing of all forms of information, and

Whereas, for humanitarian purposes, the sharing between nations of all unclassified information should be encouraged, and

Whereas, there is a need to encourage dissemination of information of all kinds, and to encourage cooperation in the exchange of information and personnel among all countries, and

Whereas, the library and information community has an important role to play in achieving effective exchange of information,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that a new Federal program be enacted and funded which would provide for an exchange and training program for library and information service personnel, and

Be It Further Resolved, that protocols for library and information exchange in the United States support the participation in the Universal Availability of Publications and encourage the elimination of trade and other barriers to the exchange of library materials and information of all kinds, and

Be It Further Resolved, that as Federal and state programs for networking are established, consideration for international communication and sharing be included within the framework of the networks which are created, and

Be It Further Resolved, that Federal funds should be made available for the implementation of international networking.

E-2 Federal International Communication and Accountability

Whereas, many departments and agencies of the United States Government are involved in the international exchange of information, and

Whereas, there is no central coordination of activities, resulting in the possible duplication of effort, waste, and gaps of coverage, and

Whereas, the United States should examine its role in the new information society and should formulate policies that are prospective rather than reactive,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the President:

(1) make a report on governmental agencies engaged in these activities and attendant costs;

(2) make recommendations to eliminate duplication of effort and waste, and to expand coverage where appropriate, and

Be It Further Resolved, that on the basis of this report the President formulate necessary procedures to coordinate United States participation in international communication and information programs, both public and private.

E-3 International Conference

Whereas, recognizing that the unimpeded flow of information and published materials is essential to the promotion of international peace and security, and

Whereas, the need for an international standard for exchange programs in the fields of science, technology, and other cultural matters among nations and international corporations is acknowledged, and

Whereas, noting that the UNESCO, the United Nations University, and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations are interested in the enhancement of all cultures, the promotion of civil rights, and the status of women in all nations,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services recommend to the President of the United States that an International Conference on Library and Information Services be held.

E-4 Center For International Studies

Whereas, there is a need in the United States for knowledge of foreign languages and cultures, and

Whereas, the President's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies has reported in October, 1979, and recommended ways to address this need,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the delegates to the White House Conference support the concept of regional and national centers to further international understanding, as recommended by the Commission.

E-5 Establish an International Youth Library

Whereas, the encouragement of appreciation of other cultures should start at an early age, and there exist few comprehensive international collections of children's literature in the United States, and

Whereas, a collection of this kind would be of great value to scholars in the field of children's service and could serve as a coordinating point and demonstration of such services,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that a center, similar to the International Youth Library in Munich, be established in the United States, and

Be It Further Resolved, that through this center, libraries throughout the country be encouraged to emphasize children's programming which recognizes the positive values of cultural differences and which promotes international understanding.

E-6 International Copyright Agreement

Whereas, the United States is a member of the Universal Copyright Convention, and

Whereas, the new United States Copyright Act allows the United States to move toward appropriate international copyright arrangements,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the United States should continue to seek improved international copyright accords.

F. Conference Follow-up and Commendation

F-1 Ad Hoc Committee for WHCLIS: Planning and Monitoring

Be It Resolved, that the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science convene an Ad Hoc Committee composed of delegates elected by each delegation to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be responsible for planning and monitoring Conference follow-up activities.

F-2 Youth Representation

Be It Resolved, that there be at least one youth appointee named to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as a voting member, that States be encouraged to include youths on their library boards as voting members, and that local governments be encouraged to include at least one youth as a voting member on the local library board.

F-3 Future White House Conferences

Be It Resolved, that a White House or a Federal Conference on Library and Information Services be held every decade to establish the national information goals and priorities for the next decade, to assure effective transfer of knowledge to citizenry, and to accomplish this goal in light of accelerated changes in information technology and practices.

F-4 Commendation of Alphonse F. Trezza

Whereas, Alphonse F. Tressa, as Director of the National Commision on Libraries and Information Science, has demonstrated dynamic leadership in many of the areas of

concern to this White House Conference on Library and Information Services, and has initiated many of the plans and activities which have culminated in this Conference,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that we, the delegates to this Conference, acknowledge and congratulate Mr. Trezza for his contributions to this Conference, to the National Commission, and to the development of libraries and information services throughout the United States.

F-5 Ad Hoc Group for WHCLIS Implementation

Whereas, it is necessary that the resolutions of this Conference be carried to the appropriate agencies and bodies,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that a delegation should be established, consisting of one lay and one professional member from each state, Territorial, or special delegation to the Conference, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science shall assist the ad hoc group selected by the members of this delegation from its number to plan, implement, and follow up resolutions from this Conference.

F-6 Task Force on National Information Policy

Whereas, while we support the concept of a national library and information act to establish national information policy, and

Whereas, Study Bill S. 1124 does not adequately address the special information needs of professions and organizations,

Therefore Be It Resolved, that a task force on the special information needs of professions and organizations shall be convened promptly by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to correct these deficiencies, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the task force shall address a report and recommendation to be given to the legislators and staff persons framing a National Library Act, and shall include participation of providers and users of information services appropriate to organizations and professions.

Appendix IX

The President's Message to Congress, September 26, 1980

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY,
The White House, September 26, 1980.

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to you the Report of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services and my own recommendations on public access to information, as required by Sec. 1(d) of Public Law 93-568 of December 31, 1974.

Information is the essence of education and the lifeblood of democracy. People need accurate information to make the personal and political decisions that will shape the country's future. The production and distribution of information is a significant factor in our economy. A technological explosion is reshaping the way information is stored and communicated, while rising costs and limited resources strain the public institutions that make information accessible.

The White House Conference considered all these issues. It examined our information needs and problems and the key role of libraries in meeting them. The delegates included librarians, information specialists and community leaders. They were selected at conferences in every state and territory, through a process that involved 100,000 people. I wish to commend the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for its key role in making the Conference a success. The Conference theme was "Bringing Information to People." Its recommendations will help us frame an information policy for the 1980s.

The Importance of Libraries

Since the beginning of our Nation, libraries have played an important role in providing citizens with the information they need to guide our destiny. Our First Amendment rights have been strengthened by the independent status of libraries free from government control. By preserving the records of our history and culture, libraries serve as a door into our past. As a source of the information we need to direct our lives, they also serve as a door into our future. As we plan for the information requirements of the 1980s and beyond, we should acknowledge the contributions that libraries have made and ensure they remain vital.

Most libraries are local institutions, under local control: state and local governments bear the responsibility for supporting and operating public and school libraries. I agree with the White House Conference that this principle must be maintained.

At the same time, the Federal Government has assumed a special role of helping libraries provide access to information for all. The Government also provides leadership in developing new technologies and services, and encouraging resource sharing among all types of libraries. This Federal role complements the basic responsibilities of state and local governments. My Administration has worked with Congress to fulfill that role.

To ensure that library programs get the attention they deserve, we created an Office of Libraries and Learning Technologies in the new Department of Education, headed by a Deputy Assistant Secretary.

Overall Federal support for libraries has increased by almost 30% since the beginning of my Administration. We proposed improvements in the Higher Education Act to strengthen support for library research and demonstration and training programs and for college and research libraries. We supported literacy and school library and media programs through our 1978 amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

My 1982 budget request to Congress will reflect our response to the Conference recommendations for increased budgetary support for resource sharing among libraries; research and development in information technologies; and research libraries.

The Conference recommended a new National Library and Information Services Act to redefine the Federal role. I will submit new legislation to replace the Library Services and Construction Act which will expire in 1982. This legislation will include such issues as:

- barriers to information access for the handicapped and disadvantaged;
- library networking and resource sharing;
- the role of large urban libraries and research libraries as centers for library resource networks; and
- new information technologies.

I urge the Congress, the library community, and the public to join in the discussion during the next year on the priorities among these important concerns.

Government Information

The Federal Government has a special responsibility to ensure that its information is made available to the people. Open government is vital to democracy. We must also recognize the constraints of national security, privacy, efficient decision making, and costs.

We are working to address these concerns in a way that increases access to information. A new office has been established in the Office of Management and Budget to develop Federal information policy. This office is working closely with the agencies, libraries, and private sector to develop a policy on the management and dissemination of information by Federal agencies. This policy will affirm the key role of the Federal depository libraries as centers where citizens can obtain free access to government publications.

The policy will also stress the special role libraries can play in helping Federal agencies disseminate information that people need. We should not create new delivery systems when libraries, with strong community bases, can do the job. The Denver Public Library is one example of a library that is working closely with several agencies to make consumer and environmental information available. I encourage and support cooperation like this. To foster such partnership, I have directed the Administrator of the General Services Administration to work with the library community and the Department of Education to select three to five Federal Information Centers and locate them together with libraries. If this cooperative effort is as successful as I expect, I will expand the program.

My Administration has also taken a number of other initiatives to improve and enhance public access to government information. For example:

- We revamped the security classification system to eliminate needless initial classification and reduce the time that documents remain classified while strengthening protection for necessary secrets. About 250 million pages of documents will be released because of this change.
- The Freedom of Information Act is being administered fairly. The Department of Justice has instructed agencies to release information that could legally be withheld if the release could not be clearly harmful.
- Our policy on industrial innovation calls for an improvement in the dissemination of patent information, which will make over four million patents accessible.
- The National Technical Information Service has expanded the indexing and dissemination systems available to scientists and engineers.
- Increases were requested for the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, an agency which has a vital leadership and coordination role in library and information science at the national level.

The Needs of the Disadvantaged

The Conference report serves as a reminder that too many of our citizens are cut off from the information available to most of us. One of the greatest barriers is functional illiteracy. To overcome this problem, I have directed the Department of Education to take the lead in coordinating Federal efforts to eliminate functional illiteracy. Their task will be to identify methods and programs of demonstrated value and to work with local education agencies, libraries, and voluntary organizations to implement these programs. Twenty percent of our Americans are functionally illiterate, and we must expand our commitment to helping these people obtain the basic skills they need.

Under my Administration, a new Basic Skills Improvement Program was authorized in 1979. Its overall objective is to bring about national improvement in student achievement in the fundamentals of education—reading, writing, speaking and mathematics.

We are working to assist disabled Americans. At my request, the broadcasting networks helped establish a pilot closed-captioning television system to permit the hearing-impaired to share the educational and entertainment shows available to everyone. In addition, the Library of Congress and the Department of Education are working to provide special materials, equipment and services for those with physical handicaps and learning disabilities.

Another frequently overlooked barrier to information is geography. Many Americans are denied access to information because of where they live, such as an Indian reservation, a Pacific Island, or an isolated area. To address these problems and those of other persons isolated from information due to their location, I am directing the Department of the Interior to analyze these issues and provide recommendations to me.

I will soon send to the Senate a protocol to the Florence Agreement of 1952 further liberalizing the exchange of books and information and reducing barriers to international understanding. The National Commission on L braries and Information Science has already begun working with the International Federation of Library Associations.

The New Information and Communications Technologies

New technologies are revolutionizing the ways in which we create, store and disseminate information. For example, the text of 3,200 books can now be stored on a 12-inch videodisc which costs $20. In the library, computers are replacing the card catalog. The sum of changes like these will have a major impact on our lives.

My Administration is actively encouraging the creative application of these technologies for the benefit of all individuals. As the largest user of computer technology in the world, the Federal Government plays a major role in deciding how this technology is applied everywhere. We are using technology to provide government services, including information, in new and better ways. A number of agencies are actively involved in conducting or supporting research and development into new technologies and their application. We shall aggressively pursue such research. We also have a program to develop standards which will enhance our ability to transfer technology.

We have worked to remove regulations that prevent competition and constrain application of the new technologies. The Federal Communications Commission is completing a dramatic overhaul of its regulations, opening up competition and promoting diversity. Recent actions are creating 1000 new radio stations and a whole new class of community TV stations. We developed a program which has doubled minority ownership of broadcast stations. We are working with Congress to pass legislation to reduce regulation and promote competition in telecommunications. The explosion of outlets in the electronic media provides special opportunities for libraries. For example, libraries can work with cable TV systems to program public service channels. Competition will stimulate innovation, increase productivity, and make the communications industries more responsive to consumer demands.

Actions we have taken to realize the public dividend from the new technologies include:

- My space policy, which is helping public service producers use satellites to cut their communication costs. The Commerce Department is responsible for this program, and I am directing them to work with the library community to make satellite and other emerging communication technologies available where it is cost-effective for networking and other purposes.
- The Department of Education will support a conference of independent experts to develop an agenda for library research in the 1980s.
- The library and information science communities will be encouraged to propose technology assessment studies for consideration by Federal agencies.

As our society expands use of the new information technologies, we must protect our personal privacy. Last year I proposed the Nation's first comprehensive privacy policy. Five privacy bills are now before Congress, covering medical, bank, insurance and other types of records. Their passage is an essential ingredient to an information policy of the 1980s.

The biggest challenges rest with the library and information community. These institutions are run by talented and dedicated people with strong bases in their communities. They have contributed much, and they can do even more to meet people's needs in coping with the problems we face in the 80s. I believe we have viewed libraries too narrowly. The needs of the public who must cope with our increasingly complex society can only be met by libraries actively providing access to the great variety of information they have. Libraries can provide information to individuals about jobs and education opportunities; information to families about social services and energy; and consumer information to small business on marketing and technological innovation. Americans must be able to obtain this information in convenient, accessible, community institutions like the library. To survive as community institutions, libraries must be strengthened and the public made more aware of their potential.

We expect that the libraries will help to teach people the value of energy conservation and the ways to accomplish it; help the American people protect themselves from inflation by informed purchasing; help them to see that we live in an interrelated world which requires both America's strength and also American patience and American understanding; and, help them most of all to learn that we have to look at the world as it is and not as we remembered it 25 years ago. I have every confidence that you will meet these challenges as you have others in the past. Libraries will continue to be a critical ingredient in building a stronger, a more vibrant, a more informed America that we all hope for.

JIMMY CARTER.

Appendix X

White House Conference Advisory Committee and White House Conference Staff

White House Conference Advisory Committee (1977–1980)

Name	Organization/Location
Charles Benton, Chairman[1]	Chairman, Public Media, Inc., Wilmette, Illinois
Gregory H. Adamian[3]	President, Bentley College, Waltham, Massachusetts
C. E. Campbell Beall[4]	Chairman, West Virginia Library Commission, Martinsburg, West Virginia
Rebecca T. Bingham[4]	Director of Library Media Services, Jefferson County Public Schools, Louisville, Kentucky
Frederick Burkhardt, Chairman-Emeritus, NCLIS[1]	President-Emeritus, American Council of Learned Societies, Bennington, Vermont
Robert Lee Chartrand[4]	Senior Specialist in Information Sciences, Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C.
John H. M. Chen[5]	Executive Director, National Library and Information Systems and Networks, Washington, D.C.
Walter W. Curley[3]	President, Gaylord Brothers, Inc., Syracuse, New York
Ann Heidbreder Eastman[5]	President, Women's National Book Association, Blacksburg, Virginia
Shirley Echelman[4]	Executive Director, Medical Library Association, Chicago, Illinois
Oscar C. Everhart[5]	Chief Librarian, Miami Beach Public Library, Miami Beach, Florida
The Honorable William D. Ford[3]	United States House of Representatives
Marian G. Gallagher[5,6]	Professor and Librarian, University of Washington Law School, Seattle, Washington
David R. Gergen[5]	Free-lance Writer and Consultant (politics, economics, media), McLean, Virginia
Donald T. Gibbs[5]	Librarian, Redwood Library and Athenaeum, Newport, Rhode Island
Robert M. Hayes[4]	Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California-Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California
Esther Mae Henke[3]	Director of the Library Services Branch, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Warren Gardiner Hill[4]	Executive Director, Education Commission of the States, Denver, Colorado

Name	Organization/Location
Alice B. Ihrig[5,4]	Director of Civic and Cultural Programs, Moraine Valley Community College, Community Services, Palos Hills, Illinois
The Honorable Jacob K. Javits[7]	United States Senate
Kenneth Jernigan[5]	Director, Iowa Commission for the Blind, Des Moines, Iowa
Nicholas Johnson[4]	Chairman, National Citizens Communications Lobby, Washington, D.C.
The Honorable Louis A. Lerner[2]	U.S. Ambassador to Norway
Rose Marie Lopez[4]	Bilingual Teacher, Phoenix Elementary School District, Phoenix, Arizona
Allie Beth Martin[3,10]	Director, Tulsa City/County Library System, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Samuel J. Martz[5]	Chairman of the Board, Memorial Bibles International, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee
Michael A. McCarroll[3]	Vice President, D.C. Heath Company, Lexington, Massachusetts
Justin McDevitt[4,8]	Rehabilitation Counselor, Virginia Commission for the Visually Handicapped, Richmond, Virginia
Margaret C. McNamara[4,10]	Chairman of the Board and Founder, Reading is Fundamental, Inc., Washington, D.C.
Edward J. Meade, Jr.[4]	Program Officer, Education and Research, The Ford Foundation, New York, New York
Helen H. Meyer[4]	Editorial Consultant, Doubleday and Company, New York, New York
Bessie Boehm Moore[2]	Executive Director, State Council on Economic Education, Little Rock, Arkansas
Agnes M. Myers[5]	Librarian, Loretto Heights College, Denver, Colorado
Edwin B. Parker[5]	Professor of Communication, Stanford University, Stanford, California
J. C. Redd[7,8]	President, J. C. Redd Pest Control, Jackson, Mississippi
Elizabeth R. Ruffner[5]	Preservationist and Civic Leader, Prescott, Arizona
Gene Shalit[3,9]	Entertainment Correspondent and Film Critic, National Broadcasting Company, New York, New York
John T. Short[7]	Regional Manager for the Eastern United States, Coronet Media, Division of Esquire, Inc., Avon, Connecticut
Joseph F. Shubert[5,4]	State Librarian, New York State Library, Albany, New York
Jeanne Hurley Simon[3]	Legislative Specialist, National Advisory Council on Womens Educational Programs, Washington, D.C.
Philip A. Sprague[2]	Consultant and Director, Milton Roy Company, Michigan City, Indiana

Name	Organization/Location
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John E. Velde, Jr.[3]	Investor, Hollywood, California
Margaret S. Warden[7]	Former Montana State Senator, Great Falls, Montana
Martha S. Williams[5]	Teacher, Detroit Public School System, Detroit, Michigan
Virginia C. Young[7]	Chairman, Coordinating Board for Higher Education, Columbia, Missouri

(1) Ex Officio
(2) Appointed by the Commission Chairman
(3) Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives
(4) Appointed by President Carter; Served 1979-1980
(5) Appointed by President Ford; Served 1977-1979
(6) Appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate to replace J.C. Reed
(7) Appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate
(8) Resigned 1978
(9) Resigned 1979
(10) Deceased

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Appendix XI

White House Conference Information Community Advisory Committee (1978-1979)

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Senior Specialist in Information Sciences, Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C.

Robert B. Pfannkuch
(Co-chairman)
Corporate Vice President and President, Video Group, Bell and Howell Company, Chicago, Illinois

James B. Adler
President, Congressional Information Services, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Robert S. Arthur
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Director of Productivity, Systems Planning, Tymshare, Incorporated, Cupertino, California

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Vice President for Consumer Affairs, Western Union Telegraph Company, Washington, D.C.

Kas Kalba
President, Kalba Bowen Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dan Lacy
Senior Vice President, McGraw-Hill, Inc., New York, New York (former member, National Advisory Commission on Libraries)

James H. McCain
Publisher, Information World, Arlington, Virginia

Roy Millenson
Staff Director, College Division, and Library Information, Association of American Publishers, Washington, D.C.

Anthony G. Oettinger
Chairman, Program on Information Resources Policy, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Marc Porat
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, Washington, D.C.

William J. Senter
President, Xerox Publishing Group, Greenwich, Connecticut

Wendell Shackelford
President, Media Matrix, Inc., New York, New York

Delbert C. Staley
President, New York Telephone Company, New York, New York

Donald N. Streeter
Director of Technical Communications, IBM Corporation, Armonk, New York

Ken Winslow
Manager of Video Program Services, Public Broadcasting Service, Washington, D.C.

Barry Zorthian
President, Washington/Baltimore Regional Association, Washington, D.C.

Paul G. Zurkowski
President, Information Industry Association, Washington, D.C.

Appendix XII

Publications and Media Produced by the White House Conference

(listed in reverse chronological order)

1980 White House Conference on Library and Information Services *The Final Report —Information for the 1980's.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, November 1980. 808 pp. (Government Printing Office, Stock Number· 052-003-00764-9)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services *The Final Report —Summary.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, March 1980. 101 pp. (ED 187 347)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Bringing Information to People.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, March 1980. 20 minute videotape.

1979 White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Program Book.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, November 1979. 56 pp.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *The Reference Book Collection of the Conference Information Center,* compiled by Margaret E. Melun, Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 35 pp.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Dialogues on the Future of Library and Information Services.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 3 audiotapes.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Federal Funding Alternatives,* by Alphonse F. Trezza. Pre-Conference Meetings on Special Themes. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 17 pp. (ED 179 251)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *New Communication and Information Technologies and Their Applications to Individual and Community Use: A Theme Conference,* by National Citizens Committee for Broadcasting. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 9 pp. (ED 179 239)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *International Information Exchange: A Theme Conference Summary,* by Robert Lee Chartrand and Jane Bortnick. Pre-Conference Meetings on Special Themes. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 18 pp. (ED 179 237)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Libraries and Literacy: A Summary Report,* by Marcia Courtney Bellassai. Pre-Conference Meetings on Special Themes. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 11 pp. (ED 179 238)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Structure and Governance of Library Networks: Issues for Consideration,* by Thomas J. Galvin. Pre-Conference Meetings on Special Themes. Washington, D.C.: National

Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 12 pp. (ED 179 240)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Library and Information Services for Increasing International Understanding and Cooperation: A Discussion Guide*, by Jonathon F. Gunter. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 30 pp. (ED 179 244)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Library and Information Services for Effectively Governing Society: A Discussion Guide*, by Susan Crooks. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 41 pp. (ED 179 241)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Library Information Services for Improving Organizations and the Professions: A Discussion Guide*, by Karen Feingold. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 29 pp. (ED 179 243)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Library and Information Services for Enhancing Lifelong Learning: A Discussion Guide*, by R. Kathleen Molz. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 41 pp. (ED 179 242)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Library and Information Services for Meeting Personal Needs: A Discussion Guide*, by Patricia Glass Schuman. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, October 1979. 44 pp. (ED 179 245)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Issues and Resolutions: A Summary of Pre-Conference Activities Graphic Presentation.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, September 1979. Chart

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Issues and Resolutions: A Summary of Pre-Conference Activities.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, September 1979. 96 pp. (ED 179 235)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. *Bringing Information to People.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, May 1979. Poster

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